THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXVIII. NUMBER 29. | CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, JULY 20, 1891. | *Per Annum in Advance* TOWN ..... 11-8 MOFUSSIL 13-4

Summary of News.

Monday, 13th July.

SIR George Campbell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India what was the result of the reference to India promised by him regarding the practice of drawing lotteries in India with many large prizes on the result of races and the extensive system of public gambling resulting from the practice of carrying on such transactions nominally by clubs and associations but really open to the public. Sir John Gorst replied that the result was that it did not appear that an infringement of the law had taken place except in Burmah, and that steps had been taken to prevent the law from being disregarded in the future.

Mr. J. P. Smith asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether there was a regulation of the India Government under which all British manufactures required for Government works, such as the State railways, required to be purchased through Indian firms only; and if so, what were the terms of that regulation, and on what grounds officers in charge of public works in India were hindered from purchasing goods direct from the manufacturers in England without the necessity of paying commissions to intermediate agents in India. Sir John Gorst said—Articles for railways, if manufactured in the United Kingdom, must not be purchased from Indian firms, but obtained by indent from the Stores Department of the India Office. Supplies of materials, tools, and plant made of iron and steel, if manufactured locally may be obtained from India.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON are about to celebrate the jubilee of their world-wide and world-famous business. The celebration is to take the form of a banquet. The Duke of Cambridge has promised to be present, as representing the War Office. The Khedive is sending a special representative; and among other distinguished guests there are to be one or two Ministers, Chief Secretaries of Departments, and M.P.'s, besides a number of the Directors and Managers of the chief railway and steamship companies of the globe.

PEOPLE are unaware that there is any reason beyon want of practice which renders a girl unable to throw a stone as well as a boy. A medical contemporary says:—"The girl throws with her whole arm rigid, the boy with his whole arm relaxed. Why this marked and unmistakable difference exists may be explained by the fact that the clavicle or collar bone in the feminine anatomy is some inches longer, and set some degrees lower than in the masculine frame. The long, crooked, awkward bone interferes with the full and free use of the arm. This is the reason why a girl cannot throw."

THE Lahore paper, noticing the report of the Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab for last year, remarks that the female death-rate among infants was considerably in excess of the male death-rate; and there seems to be only too good ground to suppose that the excess is caused by deliberate crime in the shape of female infanticide, or an equally culpable neglect of female children. The ordinary native prizes the boy far more than the girl. The boy becomes a bread-winner earlier in life than his sister, and has not to be brought up in seclusion, nor, of necessity, to be dowered when married. Being more valued than the girl, he is, therefore, tenderly nurtured, and it is consequently not surprising to find that in the very sickly year 1890 the excess of female over male infant mortality was more pronounced than usual. In some localities the crime of female infanticide is habitually practised with the object of saving marriage expenses in the future. In such cases it is customary to bring Act VIII of 1870 into play, under the provision of which special arrangements can be made for the registration of births and deaths, the periodical taking of a census, the reduction of marriage expenses, and in extreme cases the establishment over the offenders of a special punitive police at their particular expense.

BABU MOHENDRO NATH CHATTERJI, the editor of the *Eastern Herald*, who was sent to prison and fined for libelling Captain Norman Franks and other officials in the Indore State, has appealed to the Viceroy to order his liberation and the refund of the penalty.

Tuesday, 14th July.

THE Begum of Bhopal is personally interesting herself in reforms in her State. The first reform is the reorganisation of the Police; the second is relative to the modification of the land revenue system, which for many years has been a source of ungovernable grief to the cultivator.

SRINAGAR is now empty. The Resident and visitors have gone up to Gulmarg, Captain Gordon has departed for Ladakh; the Maharaja is returning to Jammu; and Raja Ram Singh, the Commander-in-Chief, is proceeding to Gilgit to inspect the frontier.

THE Council of the Governor-General of Goa has met twice to consider the question of the extradition of the refugees from Salsette who are still in British India. It was unanimously resolved that the provisions of the treaty be strictly followed, and that British barristers should not be allowed to go to Goa to take evidence, nor witnesses be compelled to go to British India to give evidence.

SIR EDWARD BUCK will pay a short visit to Calcutta in about a week, when he will meet Mr. Thurston, of Madras, who is to act as Reporter on Economical Products during Dr. Watt's absence on furlough.

THE people of Ballia in the N.-W. Provinces had the chance of seeing the other day that very unusual phenomenon in the centre of a continent—a water-spout. The column formed over the Ganges opposite the Collector's kutcherry and soon attracted a large crowd. After remaining in air about an hour it broke and was immediately followed by a heavy shower of rain with which came down a number of fish and even turtles, which had been sucked up from their own element by the water-spout.

THE Philadelphia doctors are denouncing the "ginger habit" as becoming a serious addition to the ordinary alcoholic intemperance of the city. Women and girls take advantage of the ease with which Jamaica ginger—containing 95 per cent. of alcohol—can be obtained, and consume it in large quantities. The *Philadelphia Times* calls for legislation putting ginger under the same restrictions now governing the sale of commoner alcoholic beverages. One of the doctors tells of a prominent physician who died only a short time ago from the effects of this vice.

SIR CHARLES DILKE having definitely accepted the invitation to stand for the Forest of Dean, ten thousand Chelsea residents have presented him with an address, congratulating him on his return to public life. Sir Charles Dilke, after an enthusiastic reception, expressed his belief that he would return to public life with augmented power to help the cause of the poor and weak, as behind him were the growing forces of the future. He admitted receiving a frightful blow but declared the evidence against him was all lie. The *Times* declares the Liberal party and his old colleagues will find it extremely difficult to know what to do with him.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S posthumous volume, entitled "Labour and Law," has just been published. It puts on permament record his reasonings and conclusions on various burning questions on which he had thoughts earnestly, and in which he took an absorbing interest Mr. J. M. Robertson supplies an interesting "Memoir'. and there are two photographs of Mr. Bradlaugh,' dated 1880 and 1890.

THE *Novoe Vremya* publishes a sensational article, headed "An English Secret Mission," and revives Gromcheosky's story about the object of Captain Younghusband's expedition to Kashgar, and says that the English traveller and other Englishmen are negotiating an Anglo-Chinese treaty for the occupation of Pamir.

A CHARGE has been brought against the men employed in the Bengal Forest Department, that they effectually obstruct the extension of cultivation in the Sunderbun forest which contains the finest rice fields not only in Bengal, but in the whole of India.

WRITING to an English paper, Dr. Voelcker makes the important assertion that hardly any statement can be made about Indian agriculture or deduced from any one District, which cannot be met by precisely opposite statement, taken from the experience of another, and says that in this consists the very difficulty of suggesting any general improvement which might be applicable to many parts alike.

Wednesday, 15th July.

A VERY interesting Newspaper Exhibition was opened on the Champ de Mars in Paris on the 28th May. It comprised nearly 6,000 specimens of ephemeral literature, including journals from every part of the world.

LORD SALISBURY recently drew the attention of Her Majesty's Ambassador in Berlin to the complaints about Jewish emigration, and instructed him to warn destitute Jews that the labour markets in the United Kingdom are already overstocked. Sir E. Malet at once addressed himself to Herr von Bleichroder, British Consul-General, who is a leading member of the Jewish community in Berlin. He ascertained from Herr Landan, President of the Berlin Jewish Relief Committee, that it is true that Jews are arriving from Russia at the rate of 700 a day, and that the Committee has the greatest difficulty in coping with the influx, but that none of the refugees have been sent to England. Herr von Bleichroder says that some time ago he made an effort to prevent destitute Russian Jews from emigrating to England, and suggested that they should be sent to America or to Palestine. He has also given instructions to the Central Committee for the expatriated Russian Jews at Charlottenburg to issue a warning to the Jews emigrating to England, owing to the labour market there being overstocked.

SIR CHARLES LAWSON, Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji, and Mr. M. M. Bhownuggri, C.I.E, were amongst the guests at the annual dinner in London of the Newspaper Press Fund, which was presided over by Viscount Cross.

THE *Pioneer* advises the Jail and Commissariat authorities to take advantage of the improved dairy machinery, the produce of which has been shown to have the double recommendation of cheapness and the excellence of its quality.

Indian Engineering writes:—"Madras will hear nothing of sanitation. It is announced that neither the Government nor the Municipality of the capital will be represented at the forthcoming Congress of Hygiene and Demography. In view, indeed, of the record, which both have established, it could scarcely be expected that either of these bodies would lend its support to such a gathering. Apart from the question of principle, there would always be the practical danger that a delegate, on his return, might recommend certain elementary measures of sanitation."

Sir James Fergusson, in reply to a correspondent, states that he has ascertained, by inquiry, at the India Office, that the falling off of trade between India and Afghanistan, in 1888-89, was succeeded by considerable improvement in 1889-90. A report, presented to Parliament last April, places the imports into India at Rx. 193,480 for 1888-89 and Rx. 346,214 for 1889-90, while the exports from India for the two periods are, respectively, Rx. 526,798 and Rx. 813,450. The causes, which have combined to prevent the growth of trade, continue to operate with increased intensity. Russian competition is keener, while the Russian fiscal restrictions against the intrusion of English and Indian goods from the East are increasingly severe. The transit duties, levied by the Amir, are practically prohibitive of trade from the Indian frontier beyond the zone of Cabul, and latterly the effect of these heavy dues, has been increased by relatively light dues imposed from Russian territory into Afghanistan. The revival of trade with Cabul is attributed by the local authorities of the Punjab, chiefly to the cessation of disturbances in the dominions of the Amir, a circumstance which accounts for the larger trade, done with Cabul in all the principal articles.

THE grand review of troops took place at Wimbledon the other day before the Emperor William. Six thousand regulars and fifteen thousand Volunteers paraded under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and a large number of distinguished persons were present. It is estimated that there were over a million spectators on the ground. There was a brilliant march-past, and a Royal salute was fired. After the review the Emperor visited the Crystal Palace and attended a concert. His Majesty was entertained at dinner in the Palace, and witnessed a grand display of fire-works.

Thursday, 16th July.

LORD HARRIS, the Governor of Bombay, and Lord Wenlock, the Governor of Madras, are to meet at Puna in August next to arrange about a cricket match, and that, perhaps, will be followed by a return challenge to be played at Madras, in which both the Governors will take part.

A PETITION in favour of Her Majesty's Indian subjects in South Africa has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies through the Government of Bombay. The document signed by some of the most prominent merchants of the western capital, sets forth in commendably moderate terms the hardships, at times amounting to persecution, under which Indian settlers in Natal, the Transvaal, and the Free State are now suffering. There is every prospect, it is pointed out, that the present agitation will increase in bitterness; and the protection of the Imperial Government can alone enable the threatened settlers to maintain their position. It is to be hoped that the memorial will result in some measure of relief, but it is very doubtful to what extent the intention of the Imperial authorities would be effectual. In the Free State and the Transvaal, for instance, British intervention might possibly result in a temporary amelioration of the settlers' condition, but it would inevitably intensify the quarrel tenfold. Feeling appears indeed to run so high in these States that a firmly-worded Note would probably bring the coming South African war within measurable distance.

IN recognition of their gallantry and devotion at Thobal, the non-commissioned officers and men of the 43rd Gurkha Rifles and 12th Burma Madras Infantry, are admitted to the third-class of the Order of Merit. At the direction of the Governor-General in Council their names are published in full in the *Gazette of India*.

SPEAKING at a Liberal-Unionist meeting, Lord Hartington hoped that the meeting was one only of a series of many others of an equally important and representative character which would be held throughout the country in the short interval which must now intervene before a general election. Whether the success of the Home Rule Party at the coming election meant the establishment in the next Parliament of Home Rule or not, they knew very well what some of the consequences of the defeat of the Unionist party would mean. It would mean the re-opening of bitter controversies, now nearly at rest, between the north and south of Ireland, between Protestants and Roman Catholics, between landlords and tenants. It would mean the repeal of that law through the operations of which order and peace had been re-established in Ireland, and by means of the mere existence of which order was now maintained. Whether, however, these consequences would be presented to the electorate at the next election, and they would give their votes from a full view and understanding of them, was altogether a different matter.

MR. HUME writing to *India* that there is no real difference in character between Indians and Britons, says :—" The fact is—and this is what I, who claim to have had better opportunities of forming a correct opinion than most men now living, desire to urge—there is no such radical difference between Indians and Britons, as it generally flatters these latter to suppose. The colour of the skins differ, and the ways and methods of thought of the two races, both descended from the same ancestral stock, have also come under the pressure of different environments to differ during the lapse of long ages; but at the bottom, their hearts are much the same. Each race exhibits, in a greater degree of development, virtues and vices which are less prominent in the other; but if both races be judged impartially, and all *pros* and *cons* be fairly set down on both sides, there is very little ground for giving preference to either. If you compare the highest and best of our Indians with the ordinary run of the rabble in England, these latter seem little better than monkeys beside grand men.

" IF you compare the picked Englishmen we often get in India, trained and elevated by prolonged altruistic labours, and sobered and strengthened by weighty responsibilities, with the ordinary rabble of India, the former shine out like gods amongst common mortals. But if you fairly compare the best of both, though each class will exhibit excellencies and defects less noticeable in the other neither can, as a whole, be justly said to be better or worse than the other. No doubt amongst India's 250 millions, there are too many of whom no good report can be made, these being the men who chiefly fawn upon, and strive to curry favour with Europeans and those by whom these latter mostly gauge the national character, but may I ask, are there any lack of similar ne'er do-weels, even amongst the 30 millions of Britons?" We simply commend these lines to Mr. T., of the 'monumental liars' reputation, " one of the highest English educators in the land."

Friday, 17th July.

IN the months of April and May India imported gold to the value of eighty-two lakhs, the export being only seventeen lakhs, thus leaving a balance in the country of sixty-five lakhs. With silver also there was a large over-plus, the imports being 311 lakhs and the exports twenty. During the two months 156 lakhs of rupees were coined.

THE military authorities have been carefully and secretly testing at Manchester a pneumatic rifle, with cartridges and compressed air, which is the invention of a Mr. Bott, an English engineer. It is said to be noiseless, smokeless, and without recoil, and admits of very rapid and accurate firing, and, according to one account, it surpasses the Miatinski rifle.

THE *Liberal* says :—" His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is nothing, if not a plain, matter-of-fact man. He dislikes all show and ceremony. The story is going round that His Honor goes about inspecting Offices *incognito*, or without any previous intimation. It appears that in one or two cases, it has so happened that the European heads of Departments did not come to know anything of the visit until after His Honor had left. He went directly into the Clerks' rooms, questioned them, and having collected whatever information he wanted, quietly left the premises. As His Honor is usually unattended by any one excepting a peon, and seldom announced, he is unrecognised, and the innocent clerks fail to show him the honor, due to a Lieutenant-Governor."

SIR JAMES Fergusson, replying to a quest on in the House of Commons, said that the health of Arabi Pasha and his companions in exile was being carefully watched, and that possibly Government might arrange for their removal from Ceylon.

IN reviewing the military reforms which have been introduced into the Cashmere army a contemporary draws attention to the severe burden the garrison at Gilgit is upon the finances of the State. 'There is no doubt that it is Gilgit which cripples the military administration of the Cashmere State, and there is equally no doubt that the only reason of Gilgit being held in force by Imperial Service troops is that Imperial interests may be watched. The State gets no return for its money, beyond of course the gratitude of the Government of India, and all which might otherwise be available to remedy shortcomings elsewhere are swallowed up by the expense of Gilgit. The Cashmere State is, it is believed, only too willing to act up to the spirit of the Maharaja's loyal offer of assistance towards Imperial defence: and the excellent work which has been done in other quarters in spite of the straitness of the State's finances is evidence that the burden of the expenditure at Gilgit is being borne with cheerfulness. We maintain, nevertheless, that the Government of India ought equally to act up to the spirit in which it placed limitations to the amount of assistance which it was perpared to accept from the Cashmere State. By all means let the Durbar bear the cost of keeping the Imperial Service troops thoroughly disciplined and equipped for service with the Indian army if required, but let the difference between the cost of this and the cost of garrisoning Giligit with the same picked troops be borne by the Government of India as a recognition of the fact that Gilgit is now held in strength for Imperial and not for State purposes.'

AN Ant Funeral.—A writer in the *Youths' Companion* says that he saw a large number of ants surrounding some that he had killed and determined to watch their proceedings closely. Accordingly he followed four or five that started off from the rest toward a hillock a short distance off, in which was an ant's nest. This they entered, and in about five minutes reappeared, followed by others. All fell into rank walking regularly and slowly, two by two, until they arrived at the spot where lay the dead bodies of the soldier ants. In a few minutes two of the ants advanced and took up the body of one of their comrades; then two others, and so on, until all were ready to march. First walked two ants bearing a body, then two without a burden; then two others with another dead ant, and so on, until the line was extended to about forty pairs, and the procession now moved slowly onward, followed by an irregular body of about 200 ants. Occasionally the two laden ants stopped, and laying down the dead body, it was taken up by the two walking unburdened behind them and thus, by occasionally relieving each other, they arrived at a sandy spot near the sea. The body of ants now commenced digging with their jaws a number of holes in the ground, in each of which a dead ant was laid. Then they fell to and filled up the graves. This did not quite finish the remarkable circumstances attending this insect funeral. Some six or seven of the ants had attempted to run off without performing their share of the tasks of digging; these were caught and brought back, when they were at once attacked and killed upon the spot. A single grave was quickly dug, and they were all dropped into it.

2

Saturday, 18th July.

IN Madras during the week ending the 4th of July, the rainfall had been general. The distress is increasing in Chingleput and Kahastri zemindari, North Arcot. Over 7,000 coolies are employed on relief works in Chingleput, 5,249 in the Wandiwash taluk, 2,000 in the Kabahasti zemindari, and 2,500 in other parts.

THE report from Bombay during the week ending the 8th of July states that there had been good rain throughout the Konkan, parts of Surat, Broach, Kaira, Kathiawar, Nasik, Satara, and Belgaum; while it had been moderate in other parts. In Gujerat, the Deccan, and Karnatic sowing operations are in full progress, but more rain is urgently wanted, except in Konkan. The scarcity of fodder continues in several districts.

THE report from Bengal for the week ending the 7th instant states that there had been general rain, which had improved the agricultural prospects over the whole of the province. Early rice, jute, and sugarcane are doing well. Indigo manufacture is going on; the general yield expected is considered to be fair. Locusts have been doing much damage at Hazaribagh. They appeared again at Chumparun and Monghyr.

THE report from the North Western Provinces and Oudh from the week ending the 8th instant states that the heat had been excessive. Local showers and thunderstorms were reported from most districts.

THE report from the Punjab during the week ending the 8th instant states that more rain was urgently wanted at Hissar, Delhi, Jullundur, Sialkote, and Shahpur.

THE report from the Central Provinces during the week ending the 8th instant states that the prospects are generally favourable.

THE report from Assam during the week ending the 8th instant states that the weather is seasonable and the rainfall sufficient, except at Nowgong. Prospects are generally good.

THE report from Mysore and Coorg during the week ending the 8th instant states that the prospects are generally good. Rain is reported throughout Mysore. The rainfall has been over 19 inches in Coorg.

THE report from Central India for the week ending the 8th instant states that there has been partial rain throughout. Prices are rising at Poona.

THE report from Rajputana for the week ending the 8th instant states that there has been moderate rain. In some of the States sowing operations are in progress. Locusts have appeared in Marwar, Jhallwar, Kotah, and Todgarh. Cattle are dying at Harowti, Todgarh, Beawar, and are very emaciated in other States. Over six thousand people are employed on relief works is Ajmere and Merwara.

THE report from Nepal for the week ending the 2nd instant states that good rain fell. The weather has been cloudy and hot.

THE New York medical fraternity has been much exercised by the case of a man who swallowed a snake. Benjamin Gilbert, a hod carrier, aged 35 years, was returning home when he stopped at a brook and kneeling down drank from the water. In doing so he felt something in his throat and was nearly choked. He put his fingers into his mouth and caught hold of something smooth like an eel or snake. The object slipped, however, and passed into his stomach. At first he suffered no inconvenience, and believed that he had been a victim of his own imagination, but on the following afternoon he experienced severe griping pains in his stomach. Placing his hands where the pain was he could feel a distinct wriggling. He suffered from nausea and severe headache. The doctors could do nothing to relieve him, and are much puzzled, being unable to believe the man's story. Gilbert has lost much flesh and cannot eat. He says that he is certain that he swallowed snake, which is still alive.

A PARSEE gentleman writes very strongly to *Truth* on the subject of the exclusion of natives from certain Indian Volunteer regiments. The correspondent says that, although the Anglo-Indian aristocracy are too sensitive to allow him to serve the Queen by their side, he has never found that they show any delicacy about coming to his parties when invited. But the climax of absurdities is reached when the people who would go to a Parsee's house, and yet object to admit him to their Volunteer regiment, will allow his Goanese butler or cook to join without objection! Owing to the exertions of Sir Robert Sandeman, Lord Reay, Colonel Propert, and others, this " offensive and idiotic" race distinction has been abolished in the case of many Volunteer corps, and it ought, thinks the society paper, by this time to have disappeared altogether.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1891-92.)

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Monday*, the *20th Inst.*, at 5 P. M.
Subject: Physical and Chemical properties of water.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the *21st Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Magnetic Induction.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S. on *Wednesday*, the *22nd Inst.*, at 5 P. M.
Subject: Hydric peroxide and Nitrogen.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S.J., C. I. E. on *Thursday*, the *23rd Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.
Subject: The Laws of falling bodies, Atwood's Machine."

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday*, the *25th Inst.*, at 4 P. M.
Subject: Atmospheric Air.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
July 11th, 1891. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 13, 1891.

THE EXAMINATIONS FOR SUB-DEPUTY COLLECTORSHIPS.

WE should be surprised, nay heartily sorry if any thing which was done by the Chie Secretary to Government, or approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, in connection with the slightest details of administration in these provinces, was not above-board or fair to all parties concerned. The *Indian Mirror* notices the fact that the result of the examinations held in March last to test the qualifications of candidates for appointment in the lower branch of the Subordinate Executive Service has not been published. This is certainly not as it should be. Four months is a long time for cogitation, and it is wrong, we may say cruel, to keep expectants for offices in anxious suspense for such a lengthy period. The examinations, we understand, occupied only two days and a half, and the candidates, we see, were only 33 in number. The candidates for the University Entrance Examination, held during four days in February last, numbered thousands, still the results were published long ago. Are the examiners for candidates for appointments in the Subordinate Executive Service in fault, or has the Government taken such a length of time as we have adverted to, to ponder over the examiners' report?

We notice that in a late Gazette an appointment was made to a Sub-Deputy Collectorship of a gentleman who was said to have qualified himself in this very examination. Why is then the result as respects other candidates not published? It may be, as the *Indian Mirror* hinted, that these other candidates have not qualified themselves as well as the single gentleman already alluded to. Why cannot the Government say so in as many words, and to allay suspense and consequent discontent publish the marks obtained by the first five of these unsuccessful candidates along with the marks obtained by the successful candidate? We say five, because in the notification issued previous to the examination, six appointments were reserved for registered candidates and others undergoing the examination, and one has already been declared successful. It behoves the Government in all fairness to shew to these candidates that they have really not acquitted themselves as successfully as the latter and not to leave things in the dark.

In April 1889, Sir Steuart Bayley, in a very exhaustive resolution, dwelt on the several systems which had previously been adopted for the recruitment of the Subordinate Executive Service and on the likely prospects of fulfilling the "implied pledges" which the adoption of each of these systems had created. He said:—"Each change has given rise to a fresh set of claims, and has thereby enhanced the difficulty of satisfying the claims already on record. The registers of candidates for appointments in both branches of the Subordinate Executive Service are overloaded with names; some few promises of appointments have been given; many vague expectations of obtaining appointments have been formed and to some extent recognised, and distinct conditional pledges of promotion for good service have been only imperfectly fulfilled." Referring particularly to the branch of the service with which we are now dealing Sir Steuart remarked:—"The list kept up in the Secretariat contains no less than 117 names. Some few of these gentlemen have received from former Lieutenant-Governors an intimation of the desire or intention to confer appointments upon them in the event of the state of the list rendering it possible to do so, and in some of these cases the expectations held out to the candidate may have been sufficiently distinct to warrant them in believing that a definite promise had been made. Of the rest a certain number to whom no such communication appears to have been made have, nevertheless, claims which the Government would be willing to recognise, so far as the number of vacancies may permit." "This being so," His Honor added, "it is clear that the applications now on record must be as carefully scrutinized as those for appointment as Deputy Magistrates, and that a system of strict selection must be resorted to with the object of clearing the list." While strongly in favour of the principle of competition, Sir Steuart Bayley ruled that in 1889 five or more of the registered candidates should be selected for appointment without any examination, that in 1890 ten vacancies should be reserved for registered candidates who obtained most marks in an examination which was to be held, and that a similar procedure was to be adopted in 1891. In the Government Notification, dated the 16th September 1890, it was laid down in reference to the examination which was to be held in March 1891 that six of the registered candidates, who obtained the highest marks, provided they had also passed in the first of the examination papers, would be declared entitled to appointment. It is quite clear from the above that Sir Steuart Bayley's Government was fully anxious to redeem some of the "pledges" which had been given from time to time and to recognise some of the "claims" of the registered candidates, though that Government was not in a position to satisfy all of them. As to the results of the last examination all that has to be seen is, which six of the candidates obtained most marks in the examination and at the same time passed in the first paper. It will be distinctly noticed that the passing in this first paper is *sine qua non*, whereas passing in the other papers, or any one of them is not at all insisted on. It follows that if a candidate has passed in the first paper and stands among the first six, so far as aggregate marks are concerned irrespective of marks obtained in any other paper, he clearly becomes eligible for selection under the Notification we have referred to. The Notification did not specify what number of marks were to be obtained by a candidate to enable him to "pass" in the first paper; but from the general tenour of the resolution and the subsequent Notifications, and bearing in mind the disposition which Sir Steuart evinced to treat the registered candidates on "exceptionally favourable terms," we may assume the pass mark to be one-third. There is yet another test of what the pass mark should be; the terms of the examination for 1890 were similar to those of the last; certain of the candidates passed and were declared eligible for appointment; the minimum number of marks obtained in the first paper by these successful candidates may be a fair test of what the pass mark in the present year ought to be. Now we may fairly ask whether any of the candidates this year has not obtained in the first paper one-third of the allotted marks, or marks not below the minimum obtained in the examination of 1890. If he has done so, he becomes clearly eligible for selection under the terms of the Notification; but if not one, excepting the candidate who has already got an appointment, has so passed, the Government need only declare the fact and put an end to the agitation that has been raised.

Sir Charles Elliott may very properly require a high standard of qualification in his subordinates. To carry out such a requirement a resort to open competition is certainly the best means that can be adopted. His predecessor was not slow to recognise the principle; but, in consideration of the pledges previously given and the claims which has gradually arisen, he determined to select a certain specified number of the registered candidates for appointment under tests which he considered exceptionally favourable towards them. If Sir Charles Elliott is inclined to ignore the pledges and the claims acknowledged by his predecessor, and to insist only on a high standard of qualification in the registered candidates before he can employ them, he will be simply rending asunder the resolution and the notifications issued by Sir Steuart Bayley, and scattering them to the four winds of heaven. To our mind such an action would be unworthy of the Government, cause a grievous wrong to the candidates, and destroy all confidence in the declared policy and orders of Government. We do not think, however, that Sir Charles Elliott is capable of so acting, and so long as the resolution and the notifications are on record and are not superseded by fresh orders issued by himself, we dare say he will act according to them. A continuity of policy is a recognised principle of Government. By adhering to it in the present instance he will not only do justice to the parties concerned, but prevent a sad breach of faith.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND MANIPUR.

LORD Cross at the commencement of his speech on Lord Ripon's motion in the House of Lords, which was in identical terms with that of Sir William Harcourt in the House of Commons, said that no one could be more glad than himself, that he was able to state from his place in the House, his own views and those of the Government upon the subject of Manipur. It is easy to understand his satisfaction with that opportunity, in view of the unpleasant impression which the speech of Sir John Gorst, his colleague in the office of the Indian Secretariat, had caused upon the minds of many who, although accepting the main points of the Government explanation and defence, were startled and made uneasy by the manner and tone of the Under-Secretary's oratory.

As we said in our last, Mr. Stanhope had done his best at the time to modify this unpleasant impression, and Lord Cross speaking with a fuller consciousness of the necessity of disavowing the particular grounds upon which Sir John Gorst had thought fit to defend the Indian Government, was evidently most desirous of completing what Mr. Stanhope had begun. It does not often happen that a member of a Government is so plainly disavowed as was Sir John by Lord Cross. "The idea," he said, "that we should remove the Senapati because he was an able man—that we remove all able men either in India or elsewhere—is so utterly opposed to all common-sense, that I cannot imagine how such a statement could have been made. I am quite sure, that if any words of mine have any weight with the Princes of India, they need have no fear whatever as to our removing able men from the service of the State. We are thankful to have them, and we welcome them, and we wish there were more of them. The difficulty is not in removing them but in finding them. We can find work for all the able men of India from one end to the other."

Lord Cross's generous effusion will doubtless be welcome in India, but it raises a question which is very important when one thinks of some of the matters which have been, from time to time, raised by us—a very striking one being that lately discussed by the *Times* in the article on the employment of educated Indians in the armies of India.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* quoting these words of Lord Cross, has made some very appropriate

remarks upon them. It says—"This also is good news. The educational policy pursued in India is increasing every year the number of able men among the natives. The problem of the future is to find work for them—in military and civil callings alike. It has seemed to most critics that the Indian Government had hardly realized to the full, the necessity of meeting that problem; let us hope, therefore, that we may take Lord Cross's word as an earnest of a new departure in this matter."

Lord Ripon had said that it was untrue that the Indian Empire had been founded upon or built up by a mean and trivial policy such as that described by Sir John Gorst, and he cited two, amongst many, cases in refutation of the false accusation—that of Sir Madhava Rao in Baroda and of Sir Salar Jung in Hyderabad. "When we lost the latter," said Lord Ripon, "we felt that we had lost a man of whom India might well be proud, and whose equal it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to discover."

The mischief of the rash and cynical declarations that had been made was that the people and the Princes of India would expect to find the true Tarquinius Superbus, not in the Secretary of State for India, but "enthroned on the heights of Simla." Now, Lord Ripon expressed the opinion, that there was only one way in which the mischief could be stopped—that is by a clear and distinct declaration by Lord Cross of his repudiation of these cynical views. As we have seen, Lord Cross did not fail to respond to this appeal. As far as mere words go, he showed himself generous enough. But is the way of words really the only one open? Is there not a way of deeds, which would do more even than words, to remove the evil impression about which Lord Ripon was so eloquent? From that way, Lord Cross has himself been somewhat too much a wanderer. May not one make use of his late utterances to impress upon him the advisability of continuing in it and the danger of leaving it? It would be unworthy of him only to be generous when he is defending his Viceroy, and drop the mood in upholding privileges.

There were three other important matters, discussed in the course of the debate, which must be noticed. The first was that of arrest in Durbar. The second was the proposal made by Mr. Bryce and received favourably by Mr. Stanhope, of the appointment of a Foreign Secretary to the Viceroy. The third was the annexation or non-annexation of Manipur. As to the first, there was a decided feeling against such arrests. It will be sufficient to quote a few words of Lord Cross on this matter. "There is no doubt," he said, "that there are durbars and durbars. There is a durbar, which is a mere court of ceremony, and if a man attending such a durbar were seized and put in prison, that would be an act of treachery. But this durbar was held as a court—and every body knew it—at which the decision of the Government of India was to be announced, and neither the Senapati nor any one else was induced to go there by false pretences. Now as to the question is it right or not under any cicumstances to arrest a man in durbar? I have made every inquiry I could on the subject, and with the exception of the authorities quoted in the other House the other night, I have not been able to gather any information. Personally however, as the Secretary for War, with my free assent, stated in the House of Commons, I do not think it is a proper thing to do, and I should be very sorry to see the case taken as a precedent."

He then proceeded to argue, that though the Viceroy subsequently approved the proposed arrest he was not in any way responsible for it, as it was not proposed to him until 21st March. As to the second of the above mentioned topics, Lord Ripon gave a strong opinion against the proposal. Lord Cross said that he had considered it and the more he looked at it the more he disliked it. He thought that great evils might arise from adopting it, but "at the same time, I am happy to state that an effort will be made to strengthen the foreign department of the Council, by the appointment of an additional Assistant-Secretary who will receive an increased salary."

So that Lord Cross is really and truly not going to forget his protegees, the able men in India!

On the point of annexation, there was, with only one exception an unanimous expression of the strongest feeling against it. TheDuke oArgyle thought that any general declarations against annexation were of very little value. "The Government of India knows the general desire of the people of England, the mere passion for dominion shall not lead to annexation, they know all that. Yet look what has happened from the time of Clive and of Warren Hastings to the times of Lord Dalhousie, and down to recent times, until it seems that at present we have arrived very nearly at the geographical limits which nature has imposed upon our Empire." To trust implicitly the Government of India seemed to the Duke to be the perfection of English statesmanship in regard to Indian matters.

Lord Cross, although he had made a general statement of the kind the Duke of Argyle thought useless, could not make any definite announcement, until he had heard the views which the Government of India present would for the consideration of the English Government, with respect to its policy. He stated several arguments against the annexation, one of which was that it would probably cause the native Princes to entertain a mistaken idea as to the policy of Her Majesty's Government on the question of annexation. The sentence with which he ended his remarks on this topic certainly seem open to the objections of the Duke of Argyle on the ground of utility. There could hardly be a weaker utterance than the statement, that "should it however be deemed necessary, after the events that have taken place for us to annex Manipur, the native Princes would feel that the case was a peculiar one, and one which is not likely to be followed in the future." The Duke might well object to the futile play ing with a subject in this manner. All the speakers placed in the forefront of all the considerations against annexation, that of the effect which would be produced upon the Princes of the native States. Lord Kimberley, the leader of the Opposition, said he was greatly struck on the occasion of the annexation of Burmah by the wide-spread distrust which it caused amongst the native Princes, and the opinion was then expressed most strongly, that there was no part of their policy to which they ought to adhere more strictly than to the declarations made by the Queen, which had, he believed, a most important effect in pacifying the Princes of the country. Lord Northbrook agreed with this, and welcomed the expression of Lord Cross to the effect that only in a case of paramount necessity would the policy of annexation be sanctioned.

II.

Lord Derby, whose opinions are highly valued by all political parties, and who is usually taken as the very embodiment of that calm common sense and practical judgment which, if any, are peculiar traits of English character, was more decided, in impressing upon the Government the impolicy of annexation, than any of the speakers. He dealt with that matter as really the only one which now remained in connection with Manipur for useful discussion. He said: "We all know that there exists in India a strong feeling in favour of annexation and what I wish to impress upon the Government is, that we should give the Viceroy such sup port as is in our power and as will enable him to resist the idea of annexation. Not only would annexation be a cause of increased expenditure—and we all know that finance is one of the most difficult points in Indian administration—but it would bring about a feeling of insecurity and distrust amongst the native Princes. During the administration of the East Indian Company, a feeling of insecurity and distrust prevailed amongst them; no one of them knew whether his turn might not come next; and when the Company's power ceased in 1858, opportunity was taken to give solemn assurances that the policy of annexation would not be pursued. For the last 33 years, the native Princes have been our best friends, and they would stand by us now in case of need. For their interest and our own we protect them, and a good many of them know that our discomfiture in India would mean the insecurity of their thrones. Therefore they act cordially with us. I believe that the annexation of one native State within the limits of India would create a feeling of alarm from end to end of the land. Moreover, I do not believe that any benefit would be conferred on us, or on Manipur itself by the annexation of that State: and I am quite sure, from what he has said, that the Secretary of State for India and the Government, who know the history of recent events will agree with me in what I have said. That is really the one practical part of the whole question. We must have no more of annexation. This is the occasion on which to show the native Princes that we deserve their confidence and that we shall avail ourselves of it."

The above is, we are afraid, a very long extract but its importance is very great. There is no doubt of whom Lord Derby was thinking in his appeal to the Government to strengthen the hands of the Viceroy against those who would thrust annexation upon him. There is evidently in England a party who are using English Papers to impress the idea upon the English people, but it may be confidently hoped that this debate in the House of Lords will frustrate their tactics. The theory of these people that Parliament should refrain from what they call "meddling" in Indian affairs, will not be accepted by the English nation however plausibly it may be put before them. They feel that it requires considerable limitation, and that, as matters stand at present in India, there is plenty of room for the intervention of Parliament in Indian affairs. Manipur has furnished a striking illustration of the truth of this.

The public rebuke of his subordinate by Lord Cross has raised the question of Sir John Gorst's resignation and there have been articles in the papers calling for that step on his part. Thus the *Standard*, the representative of the orthodox Tory Party, says:—"Language of this kind it must be owned seems to place Sir John Gorst in an extremely awkward position. The head of his department says publicly and officially that he has made statements opposed to facts and common sense. An influential Liberal statesman, who has himself held the reins of the Indian Government declares that his speech is calculated to have the worst effects on the native mind in India. It is difficult to see how the country can continue to place confidence in a minister who stands accused of such breaches of discretion; or how he himself can continue to dscharge his duties, either to the satisfaction of his colleagues or consistently with his own self-respect." Sir John's offence about Manipur was in letting it be seen too clearly that the Indian Government had made a mistake, and in not lending himself seriously to the make-believe, which is a necessity for ministers when they find themselves in such a situation. The great difference, however, between the speeches of Sir John and his colleagues was, as we have said, one of tone rather than of matter, and it now seems that advantage will be taken of this to accuse Sir W. Harcourt and Lord Ripon of misrepresentation; and upon this basis Lord Cross and Sir John have made up their differences. The reference of Lord Cross, it appears, was not aimed at Sir John but at Sir W. Harcourt and Lord Ripon, and Sir John was not sneering at his colleagues in his remarks about mediocrity, now intending to stamp the Indian Government as in fact Tarquinius Superbus. That was only part of a rhetorical, or philosophical statement in what was really a kind of disquisition on Government in the abstract. We have a phrase for this sort of patching up of quarrels. It is known as explaining things in a Pickwickian sense.

The real cause of anger against Sir John Gorst on the part of the strict Tories goes back farther than this recent incident, and this is thought to be but a pretext for an endeavour to rid the Government of a man who has been a thorn in its side ever since the days of the famous fourth party led by Lord Randolph Churchill, which introduced that dangerous element known as Tory democracy and which consists in using the Tory name to cover Radical designs.

It is but the other day upon the Factory Bills Sir John had thrown his influence and weight, as one of the delegates to the Berlin Conference, into the scale against the Government Bill which

Mr. Matthews as representing the ministry had charge of, and the result was a ministerial defeat which the Government had subsequently to accept by throwing Mr. Matthews over. It would be too absurd that Sir John should resign whilst Mr. Matthews continued in office. The loss of prestige by the withdrawal of two ministers at once was a danger to be averted and this probably accounts for the *modus vivendi* established between Lord Cross and Sir John Gorst.

SANITATION IN BENGAL.

NO one can for a moment peruse the Resolution of the Government of Bengal on the Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the year 1890, without being strongly impressed with the lamentable indifference with which some of the Moffussil Municipalities have been conducting some of the most important details of their business, and the equally lamentable want of care and supervision, which the Sanitary department of the Bengal Government has exhibited in connection with the working of those Municipalities. The question of sanitation in this country is a vitally important question, and cannot bear any the slightest neglect or waiver either on the part of the Government or the people of the country. Of all the departments of the Government, it is the Sanitation Department which should most exercise strenuous and unremitted care in the discharge of its functions, involving as they do the furtherance of the physical, and the consequent moral, welfare of the millions that inhabit this province.

The first point in respect of the neglect shown by these Municipalities, to which the Resolution draws attention, is the registration of births. The total number of births recorded during the year under review was 53,633, giving a birth-rate of 21·54 per thousand (according to the Census of 1881) as compared with 22·76 per thousand in 1889. That the recorded birth-rate is far below the actual number, the Resolution very clearly points out by comparing this birth-rate with the recorded death-rate of the year. Such a comparison leads to the singular result that, while the Census shows the population of Bengal to have increased, during the last ten years, by more than sixty per thousand, the Municipal birth statistics prove it to be decreasing at the rate of nearly three per thousand. Such a contradiction clearly shows that the birth-rate has been much under-valued. The mean birth-rate in England, for the period of fifty-one years, from 1837 to 1888, is 33·89. And, inasmuch as the birth-rate varies with the marriage rate, and the marriage-rate here is higher than the marriage-rate in England, and the reproductive period of women is also probably several years longer here than in the other country, the mean birthrate in this country cannot stand at a lower figure than 33·89, though probably it is higher. The Sanitary Commissioner is not far wrong when he estimates the normal birth-rate for these provinces at something over 40 per thousand. Physiological laws and the preponderance of the male over the female population do, no doubt, reduce the number of births. But it cannot for a moment be maintained, with any air of seriousness, that they adequately account for the extremely low brith-rates referred to above. There is, therefore, we suppose, no escape from the inevitable conclusion that the registration of births has been materially irregular and culpably negligent.

The next point of irregularity, to which the Resolution refers, is the record of female births, which is even more faulty than that of male births. The male births numbered 28,333 and the female births 25,300, being 111·9 male births to every 100 female births. This disparity is accounted for by Dr. Gregg, who held charge of the office of Sanitary Commissioner throughout the year, by reference to the opinion of certain European authorities that the proportion of male to female births increases as the age of the husband exceeds that of the wife, which is the case almost universally in India. Whatever be the merit of this explanation, it gives no guarantee that the number of female births has been accurately put down. Inspite of a very high recorded ratio of male births and an almost insignificant emigration, the last census of Bengal shows an excess of females over males amounting to 229,380, a state of things which seems to point to the conclusion that the great excess of male births appearing in the returns is largely due to the omission to register the births of female infants.

The Resolution also points out that the record of deaths is as inaccurate as the registration of births. In 1890 the total number of deaths registered throughout the Lower Provinces was 1,612,479 as compared with 1,597,478 in 1889, the death-rate per thousand (according to the Census of 1881) being 24·48. Now it is reasonable to suppose that the normal death-rate in Bengal must be somewhat higher than in the North-We tern Provinces where the climate is more he lthy and the people show a finer physique. In the latter province, the mean death-rate for fo r years, from 1886 to 1889, is 32·58, and it is contended that the death-rate in Bengal cannot be lower than this number. There is no doubt therefore that the registration of deaths in Bengal under-states the actual mortality. It is reasonable also to suppose that the statistics of infant mortality must be at least equally defective. This conclusion is borne out by the fact that during 1889, the death-rate of infants in Calcutta was 313·4 per thousand, while the corresponding figure for the past year in Bengal was 169.08 per thousand. Such a disparity is inexplicable except on the hypothesis that the registration of infant deaths has been very imperfect

The Government of Bengal has with laudable firmness expressed dissatisfaction with the way in which the registration of births and deaths has been carried out in the Moffussil. Nor does it shrink from reminding the Sanitary Department of its own duty in the matter. The Resolution distinctly says that "the Sanitary Commissioner should visit in person or by deputy some of the towns in which registration is peculiarly defective, and should endeavour, by holding a house-to-house inspection, to ascertain in a certain number of test cases, whether the births of children apparently under one year at the time of his visit have actually been registered." Like instructions are also given to supervise carefully the registration of deaths. In another place, the Resolution says that the Sanitary Commissioner's duties are not limited to giving general exhortations, but that he must make it his business to look into the details of registration whenever oppotunity offers.

The total expenditure incurred by Municipalities on Sanitary purposes during 1890 was Rs. 13,41,090 as compared with Rs. 12,81,031 in 1889, thus showing an increaseof Rs. 60,059, which is a very satisfactory progress. With reference to Vaccination, however, we find a reduction of Rs. 4,965 in the expenditure, which is to be regretted as indicating a tendency on the part of Municipal authorities to neglect one of the most important duties entrusted to them. The fact that deaths from small-pox in the urban areas of Bengal, where vaccination is compulsory, suddenly rose to 1,268 in 1890 as against 653 in 1889, can be said as due to some extent to the relaxation of necessary precautions to which the reduction of expenditure bears witness.

The most important part of the Resolution is, however, that which defines and prescribes the duty which the Sanitary Board is to perform. This body consisting of Sir Henry Harrison, as President, Colonel Mr. McNeile and Dr. Gregg, held three formal meetings during the year. The most important subjects that came under the consideration of this body were the drainage and water-supply in different towns. But its duties do not end there. "In the Secretary of States' despatch of the 22nd August 1889, it is contemplated that the Provincial Sanitary Board should not only advise the Government and local anthorities upon sanitary measures, but should also be the executive agency, through which the Government should act in the Sanitary Department. The Lieutenant-Governor understands this to mean, not that the Board is expected actually to carry out particular sanitary projects, but that it will take the initiative in drawing up the outlines of the schemes to be prepared by the local authorities, and will supervise their execution by those authorities."

INLAND EMIGRATION.

THE Resolution, just published, on the Inland Emigration Report for 1890, directs attention, in the first place, to certain new rules, which have been added to those already existing under both Act 1 of 1882 and Act 1 (B.C.) of 1889, providing for proper notice of despatch of coolies being given beforehand to the Railway authorities, for special accommodation either in third class carriages or in suitable wagons, for provision of food and water on the journey and treatment of any cholera cases that may occur. There can be no doubt that these new rules form a decided improvement in the emigration system, and will present strong attractions to the cooly world. That they have already partially taken effect is clear from the facts, that there has been the remarkable increase of 2,273 coolies (contractors' and sirdars' included) in the number sent up this year, as compared with what emigrated in 1889, and also that the number of five years' contracts has considerably increased in proportion. Some other improvements effected by the new rules are that the depots used for free coolies in Calcutta have been declared liable to inspection by the Superintendent, and that agents forwarding free coolies *via* Goalundo have been required to place them before the Medical Officer at that station for inspection before embarkation.

There has been no change during the year among the licensed contractors who have remained five in number. The number of licenses granted to contractors' recruiters fell from 82 to 52, but the number of coolies recruited by them rose nevertheless, according to the figures shown, from 1835 to 5,069, giving a rise in the average per recruiter from 22 to 97. The greatest preponderance of registrations have been in the two Districts of 24-Pergunnas and Burdwan, 4,176 out of a total of 5,069 having been recruited from those districts alone. But then there is the remarkable fact that an average of 97·3 per cent of the coolies are non-residents of those Districts. This fact points clearly to very extensive importations from other districts of unregistered coolies, under the free emigration system of recruitment.

A peculiar feature of the year has been the grant of four licenses, under Sec. 62 of Act 1 of 1882, permitting local agents to engage on behalf of specified employers, but without the intervention of garden-sirdars. This system of recruitment, which had not been tried before, is said to have worked satisfactorily and resulted in the registration of 596 emigrants.

The Government Resolution dismisses the question of the recruitment of female emigrants by female recruiters with the remark that during the last year such recruitment was purely nominal. But the Resolution might have been expected to deal with this question a little more at length. The Report of the Superintendent of Emigration states that "it is a well-known fact that female recruiters are largely employed by cooly agents to get at females, to whom male recruiters cannot secure access, in order to persuade them to leave their homes with males of the neighbourhood for the labour districts." Now, if this is a fact, and on the authority of Mr. Macleod we have a right to regard it as a fact, we have not the slightest hesitation in stating that this branch of the emigration scheme is not what it should be. It is here that there is ample room for foul play and vicious practice, for holding out false hopes and wicked enticements, to which the females, in the lower ranks of life in this country, would be but too easy and willing prey. The practical utility of keeping female recruiters is so intangible, that we might as well expect the Government to abolish altogether the system of granting licenses to them, from the simple consideration of averting a possible evil of vast magnitude in securing a practical good of the slightest moment.

From the figures as given in the Report, it is evident that there is a growing preference for the Goalundo route to the Assam Valley over that *via* Dhubri. The Calcutta depots are well reported of by the Medical Inspector, as regards both their conservancy and the treatment of the emigrants in them. The list of depot casualties shows a decrease of desertions from 91 to 84 as compared with the year 1889, and an increase of discharges from 117 to 399, of which latter number 275 were discharged at their own request.

The number of free emigration coolies has considerably diminished. The total for 1890 was 21,252 against 41,401 in the previous year. But the Resolution states that the Lieutenant-Governor is not inclined to accept unreservedly the deduction drawn by the Superintendent, that the system of free emigration is fast losing ground. The real grounds of the change in the relative proportions will probably be disclosed when the Assam Government publishes its report.

INDIA DURING 1889-90.

THE annual statement exhibiting the moral and material progress and condition of India, which, in accordance with statutory enactment, must be made annually and laid before Parliament, is a document intended rather, we suppose, to educate Englishmen than to inform Indians of the circumstances of their own country. Thus the statement for 1889-90 mostly consists of explanations and descriptions of the ordinary organization of Indian Society, which, however novel and instructive to Englishmen, are part of the ordinary every day life of Indians. When we have remarked that the statement has been presented as it must be by law, we have perhaps noticed the most interesting fact about it in writing to India for it happens that there has been an inclination on the part of the Government to shirk this duty. It was omitted for instance last year, and Mr. Bradlaugh called attention to the fact, saying that if the offence were repeated this year, he should have to ask the House to express disapproval of the absolute disregard of the law by the Indian Government entrusted with its enforcement and maintenance.

In 1891, this statement has been provided at the proper time for many years. How significant this fact is of the power of an earnest and watchful criticism over Government officers. Perhaps, however, one or two facts connected with the Post Office Department may be noticed. There was an increase of 18 millions of articles carried by post in 1889-90 as compared with 1888-89 : 8½ millions being due to post cards which represent nearly a third of the entire number of communication passing through the post ; 4½ millions of this increase is owing to the amalgamation of the Mysore State post with the Post Office of India.

The number of Parcels exchange with the United Kingdom increased by nearly 7 per cent, and formed 89 per cent of the whole foreign parcel traffic. There was an increase of 16,635 in the parcels exchanged through the British Post, the number of Parcels transmitted through the agency of the P. & O. Company showing a decrease of 6,412. The reduction of the parcel postage between India and the United Kingdom from 18th January 1889, and the extension of the insurance system to parcels exchanged between the Post offices of the two countries have not yet had any noticeable effect upon the traffic. The remittances from India to the United Kingdom by money orders increased from £132,726 to £149,251. Those from the United Kingdom to India increased from £49,018 to £74,354.

In consequence of limiting the maximum limit of accounts in the Post Office Savings Banks from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 2,000, there was a fall of the year's deposits from Rs. 4,335,000 to Rs. 3,278,000. The total number of accounts however showed an increase of 15·19 per cent. The average balance at the credit of each depositor was Rs. 163·83 as compared with Rs. 189·27 in the previous year, excluding 16,196 public, regimental and police accounts with a balance in their favour of Rx. 479,791. More than 67 per cent. of the entire number of accounts were for sums less than Rs. 100, Of the total number of accounts, 87·9 per cent. were held by natives. At the close of the year, the total balance stood at Rx. 5,869,676 against Rx. 5,886,468 in the preceding year, and since the close of the year it has risen to more than Rx. 6,000,000 a higher figure than it ever previously reached.

The observation is made that the figures of the last two years seem to show that the Savings Bank system is beginning to reach the agricultural population in the more advanced districts. The number of depositors who described themselves as cultivators, is nearly twice as great as it was two years ago, and the increase of this class of depositors in 1889-90 was 42·62, a far higher percentage of increase than in the depositors of any other class.

During 1889-90, the total amount invested in Government securities by Savings Bank depositors, through the agency of the Post Office, was Rx 52,680 against Rx. 35,500 in the preceding year ; and the balance of as securities in the hands of the Comptroller General at the close of the year was Rx. 43,950 compared with Rx. 40,450 on 31st March 1889. The total number of transactions was 802, of which 779 were purchases and 23 were sales. Of the purchases, 748 were for sums of Rs. 1,000 or less, and only 31 for sums above Rs. 1,000.

Naturally these figures have a good effect upon English readers. What deduction must be made are best known to Indians themselves.

Latest News and Notes.

WE regret to learn that His Excellency the Viceroy has been suffering from influenza. He was confined to his room for several days ; but his attack being slight he is now much better. With the recent unusual weather influenza has been making its power felt everywhere.

FROM Hughli His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor went to Jamalpur, where, on the 12th instant, he inspected the banks of the Damuda. His Honor crossed the Damuda and visited Lackra and other places which are liable to inundation. It is to be hoped that something will now be done for the flood-stricken people. His Honor next went to Kalna.

HIS Honor arrived at Kalna on Tuesday. Addresses were presented by the Municipality and the Local Board, both of which claimed better means of communication of their township with the outer world. This gave an opportunity to His Honor to explain very shortly the Railway policy of Government. His Honor said :—

"The question of a railway had been for a long time past in his mind, for when he was the Public Works Member of the Supreme Council he had sent a party to survey a line which would pass near Kalna. The idea was to run an alternative line from Benares to Calcutta which would pass near Cutwa and Kulna, but this was a project which of course went very far beyond the local requirements of this place. The Government of India, however, thought that the scheme in its entirety was much too costly a project, though there were certain portions, or local feeders, that might perhaps be made. Government had at its disposal only a certain amount of money annually for railways, and which it expended every year. His Honor then explained the so-called famine fund, which was in reality not a fund, but an arrangement by which there should be a surplus annually of a million and-a-half of revenue over expenditure. This surplus, added to a borrowed sum not exceeding three and-a-half millions, might by the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, be expended by Government on railways and canals. Government had then to decide where and whose requirements were greatest, and this was done on the same principle as no doubt that on which the local boards of Kulna decided which of their own requirements should be met this year, and which allowed to stand over. There were at present before Government so many important projects, such as the East Coast Railway from Madras, Railways for Assam, on the North-West frontier, and many others, that naturally local feeders such as that asked for in the addresses, supplying as they do purely local wants, had a very small chance of being granted at any early date. Under these circumstances, it was of no use whatsoever to look to Government at present or until the larger schemes of wider public benefit had been completed. If any gentlemen of the neighbourhood felt assured that a local railway was a pressing need, then the only plan was to raise the necessary capital, and no doubt local capitalist would come forward. Should they do so? His Honor said, he would be only too glad were they to submit to him their project and estimates, which should be thoroughly gone into, and he would give his advice in the matter, and the Government of Bengal would give what help they could."

It is somewhat late in the day for Sir Charles to stand up as an apologist of the Lytton-*cum*-Strachey method of administration of what is known as the Famine Fund. And there was hardly any occasion for it.

KRISHNANAGAR was reached on Thursday and the Municipal address pointedly asked permission for Road Cess Committee to construct a railway to Santipur. This again led His Honor to examine the current railway policy and His Honor said :—

The proposed railway was a subject that must be approached with great care. The present scheme was to run a line through Santipur to Ranaghat, but as a rule it was inadvisable to take a raiway by such a circuitous course. The chief question was how best to connect this town which the East Indian Railway Company, but then arose the difficulty of arranging the working expenses. The terms under which the District Board were ready to raise a certain sum for the construction of the railway were hardly likely to be accepted by the East Indian Railway, who were to receive only 50 per cent, of the profits. His Honor then went into a detailed explanation of what conditions were necessary in order to make a railway a paying concern, and reminded his hearers that their scheme had one great disadvantage so far as junction with the East Indian Raillway was concerned, *viz*, that bugbear of directors, a break of gauge.

His Honor arrived at Catwa from Krishnanagore on Saturday.

WE were not wrong in our information that Sir Alfred Croft has passed premature orders for abolition of the junior classes of the Hindu School. The lower classes are to cease from the 1st of August and total abolition will only be a question of time, unless Sir Charles Elliott intervenes for saving this time-honored institution and for preventing a serious breach of faith on the part of Government. The educational policy of Government is now distinctly retrogade and the country has yet to take due and early note of it. That policy so far as Zillah Schools are concerned is laid down in the following communication to the Director of Public Instruction :—

"In continuation of paragraph 2nd of this office letter No. 218, dated the 24th of March, 1891, and in reply to paragraph 2 of your letter No. 1496, dated the 13th of March 1891 in which you enquire the general views of Government as to the extent to which a Municipality may be expected to contribute to zillah schools, I am directed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor considers it to be the first duty of every Municipality in the direction of education to provide primary schools sufficient for all boys of a school-going age, and that the performance of this duty will be insisted on in every case. If, after this, any Municipality wishes to spend money on secondary or high schools, there is no objection to their doing so, subject to a clear understanding that a grant should only be given to a school which is not in rivalry with or closely pressed by a private school and which has a clear right to an independent existence."

Instruction is all that Government vouchsafes us and there is not even an attempt at *Education*. It is bad enough as it is and further retrenchments, as we have always said and shown, would be dangerous. Private enterprise in the moffussil cannot be relied on completely for some time, and even in Calcutta the maintenance of a model College is considered a necessity. As for model Schools we have heard the last of them, for if we are rightly informed, the Hare School also is shortly to follow suit of its neighbour. But whatever may be thought proper in connection with other institutions, whether here or in the moffussil, the Hindu School stands on quite a different footing and should have been treated as such. As for the general question, it is time that a properly matured scheme was formed for National Education with a Central Council, as has been found necessary in other countries. What the Government now proposes considerably overshoots the line laid down even by the Education Commission.

THE life of Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar is literally trembling in the balance and the gravest apprehensions are entertained. He is

bearing his sufferings with the noble fortitude that is so distinguishing a trait of his character, and his physicians have interdicted all disturbance in the shape of visit. His Will has been made and proper Trustees appointed for carrying out the grand educational system with which his name will ever be connected. Dr. M'Connel thinks that he is suffering from cancer in the intestines. This, however, is a view with which his medical attendant, Dr. Salzer, does not agree.

THE Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, whose health has been steadily failing off owing to hard work, has taken a short leave and will very likely have to renew it. The Commissioners, however, have made no arrangements for carrying on his work, though as we have recently pointed out it is enough to keep two efficient officers fully occupied. Assessment appeal work and the daily routine office work will thus both be at a stand-still and the rate-payers will be suffering to a considerable extent. When the Vice-Chairman returns from leave the arrear of work will be greater than ever, while there will be no machinery for coping with it. Delay in deciding assessment appeals is injurious; for while appeals are pending, the Collector's Department in not a few instances has been insisting upon realization of rates as per revised assessment. This at all events should be stopped. The Chairman (and not the Vice-Chairman, as we erroneously stated, sometime ago) under the law is the proper authority to hear these appeals and he, we take it, has absolutely no time to do it. With the amalgamation, his work proper must have considerably increased and as authorised by law his powers to hear appeals have been delegated to the Vice-Chairman, who again is no less overworked than he. Even the panacea of increased salary would not, we presume, make the Chairman fit for more work, if he is already unfit for it. It is clear that either the Vice-Chairman should only hear appeals and leave the office work to be done by somebody else or that the reverse arrangement should be made. There can be no doubt that the Vice-Chairman should be relieved of a goodly portion of his duties. If the Commissioners are unwilling to spend more money on another man, one of themselves should in fairness to the rate-payers volunteer to do the extra work, at all events during the time that the Vice-Chairman is away on leave.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT touched upon the unfortunate religious disputes of the present day, in his Hughly address. His Honor is reported to have said :—

"It had been brought to his notice that a Hindu gentleman *was in the habit of causing annoyance* to his Mahomedan neighbours in the Imambara by beating bells and blowing trumpets during their hours of prayer. Now nobody was entitled, and nobody who was at all enlightened, would wish, to exercise his own religious feelings in such a way as to hurt the religious feelings of others. Every man of right feeling ought to allow to others the same religious toleration and respect which he would wish of himself."

We did not notice this portion of His Honor's address as we were in hopes that it has not been accurately reported. But as that does not appear to be the case some notice seems necessary. Sir Charles' informant did not know, or perhaps did not take the trouble of informing His Honor, that "beating bells and blowing trumpets" (we suppose shells are meant) is as essential a part of a Hindu religious ceremony as anything. No Hindu would wantonly do anything to hurt his neighbour's religious feelings, for he is very sensitive of his own rights in the matter. We are sure His Honor would not have particularised this incident had not everything been done to prejudice his mind against Hindus and the true character of the ceremony withheld from him. Our rulers have recently set up as authoritative exponents of our *shastras*, and dictators of what should or should not be our religion and religious observances. Such mistaken and inopportune observations only serve to strengthen the hands of malcontents and make unison impossible. If instead of demanding that Hindus shall forego their religious observances that may prove sentimentally distasteful to others, the Government were to insist in the terms and spirit of the Queen's proclamation that each community shall have its religious rights unmolested, much friction would be avoided. The policy of siding with the strong naturally leads to increased bitterness and as a result these disturbances are becoming very frequent. To illustrate how mischievous the conviction that the "Lat is with us" generally proves, we quote the following from the morning papers :—

"An application was made to the magistrate at Sealdah for processes to issue under secs. 143 and 147 of the Indian Penal Code against several Mahomedans who threaten to cause a breach of the peace. It appears that some 20 years ago, one Kanye Lall Dass purchased a garden at Paikpara from a Mahomedan. In the garden there is a *chatal* which some Mahomedans now urge is the tomb of one of their co-religionists. For all these many years no such claim was put forward, but on Sunday last two Mahomedans forced their way into the place and proceeded to pray at the supposed tomb. After they had been forcibly ejected from the place they returned with a dozen or so of other Mahomedans and would have thrashed those in the place, but for the interference of the neighbours. The Mahomedans eventually left but promised to come down with a crowd on the *Eduljo-Har* festival on Friday, when they would defy resistance. The Magistrate instructed the local inspector of police to enquire into the matter and let him know as soon as possible how matters stood, so that he might be able to issue orders on the complaint before Friday."

Rowdysim is strengthened by such authoritative and thoughtless declaration and private rights and private property are seriously jeopardised. According to a Ranigunge correspondence of the *Indian Daily News* a disturbance in that locality was narrowly averted and that by calling out the volunteers, though this report has been contradicted later on. As for our contemporary's advocacy of the "hanging day" policy in the light of his senior wrangler friend, it is approaching consummation pretty well, so far as mild Hindus are concerned. But the policy carried to its legitimate consequences would involve the stoppage of the church-going bells.

IT may be in the recollection of our readers that last year the religious feelings of the Hindu inhabitants of Machua Bazar were grossly outraged by some Mahomedans, who for the first time killed two cows in a mosque there. Police help was sought for by the Hindus, but it was too late, for when they arrived the animals had already been slaughtered, and no action could be taken. Emboldened apparently by this immunity, Haji Mahomed Moosa, the Imam of the above-mentioned mosque, intended to kill some cows on the Bukrid festival this year, and applied to the Commissioner of Police for help and protection from interference by the neighbouring Hindus; but soon after the Hindus submitted a counter-petition, on which an enquiry was ordered. While the enquiry was being held about 2000 Hindus and Mahomedans assembled and showed a disposition to fight freely. At the request of the Commissioner of Police, Moulvi Abdul Jubbur, the officiating Police Magistrate, held a local enquiry. He was of opinion that the quarter was more Hindu than Mahomedan and that therefore it was not a proper place for the slaughter of cows. The Commissioner of Police accordingly called upon the Imam to give an undertaking that no cows would be slaughtered there, or else he would issue a prohibitory order stopping the slaughter. The Imam chose the former course, which was also assented to by his followers. Thus the promptitude of action, good sense and strong will displayed by Mr. Lambert helped to avert what would otherwise have proved a serious riot.

A BHAGALPUR planter threatens an Ilbert Bill agitation over the appointment of Mr. Kedarnath Ray, as Additional District Judge of Bhagalpur. They have, however, luckily no Sir Rivers Thompson now to foment disaffection. But what is their grievance? The *Kala* civilian will not be the ruler of all he surveys and for the special dilectation of the "British Born" in all his ramifications, the *pura* District Judge will always be available. The *Indian Daily News*, who notices his planter-correspondent's grievances, would not "let things run into a state of dissatisfaction," without "desiring to raise any race question." That is a veritable enigma. In the interests of proper administration of justice, however, we would not recommend any arrangement that would thwart or cause any friction. Mr. Ray's transfer to a more suitable district would be welcomed by himself as a mercy, for none having a quarrel with the alligator would care to live in water.

THE Jubilee Sanitarium authorities at Darjeeling have thought fit to raise the rates of charges from the 1st of September next. This is the period when the influx of health-seekers is naturally the greatest and the increase would be perhaps hailed by the better-to-do classes of inmates as a preventive of over-crowding. But we are not sure that such a remedy is the best suited to the circumstances, for the increase of rates would press hard on the middle-classes, which always send largest number of inmates. And after all there is never any unpleasant over-crowding, though the house may perhaps be now and then full. The lower rates will be vouchsafed only on a solemn declaration of poverty, which seems to be objectionable and ridiculous, considering that the consequent concession would be to the extent of a paltry four-anna bit the day. Gentility would revolt at the conversion of this popular institution into an asylum of declared pauperism, and we trust the advertisement in which this occurs will be withdrawn. The enhanced rates will, we are afraid, seriously interfere with the steadily growing popularity of the institution and before enforcing them the Sanitarium authorities should reconsider their decision.

THE Mayo Hospital authorities pleased with the brilliant academic career and practical experience of Dr. Suresh Prasad Sarvadhikari, M. D., has retained his services for another year.

WE are glad to learn that Babu Bhola Nath Mallik, one of the worthy representatives of the late Babu Ram Mohun Mallik, of Burrabazar, of whose vast wealth one has heard so much, has created a Trust, setting apart about eighty-five thousand rupees for charitable purposes. The name of Babu Ram Mohun Mallik is associated with charity, benevolence, religiousness and many other virtues, and we are glad to find his representative in the family trying to follow his noble example.

DHARANIDHUR NAIK, the leader of the Keonjore disturbance, has been arrested after all and has been put on his trial. He is said to have given the Orissa police great trouble. There should be a thorough enquiry into the whole matter and its results published. Dharanidhar's nephew, another ringleader has also been arrested.

TO prove that the Government Circular seeking to soften down the rigours of the Age of Consent Act, is abortive, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* quotes from a Rangoon correspondent:—

"Mr. Houghthen, as a District Magistrate under Sec 191 C. P. Code, took cognizance that one Moothoo had committed rape on his own child-wife, and commenced to investigate the charge. Mr. Bonnerji, counsel for the accused, urged that no complaint of any kind whatever was made by any person, nor even a hint or remote suggestion was made that Moothoo had sexual intercourse with his wife. He further urged that in the face of the Circular of the Government of India, issued just after the Bill had been passed, to the effect that the Government of India, had full confidence in the discretion with which an experienced officer like the Magistrate of the district, to whom alone jurisdiction to enquire and to commit for trial was left by law, would carry out its provisions, that no action would be taken except on the information of really trustworthy persons, who might reasonably be presumed to have knowledge of the facts they maintained to have occurred, and that no mere suspicion would be held sufficient to set the law in motion. It was not fair for the Court, he continued, to take cognizance of the alleged offence. Mr. Bonnerji further stated that what the opponents of the Bill apprehended and to remove which apprehension, the above Circular was issued, had actually happened in the present case. Notwithstanding, the Magistrate went into the case, examined the girl, her mother, and others, and at last discharged the husband as there was no evidence of sexual intercourse."

The case is a typical one, and should open the eyes of the Government and the public to the nature of the sit uation.

THE Calcutta Collectorate and the Income Tax office had hitherto no "local habitation" of their own yet, though the latter has long before this well succeeded in making a "name." There are, however, now to be buildings for them adjacent to the Customs House, for which purpose the land has been cleared. There was a proposal to run on the Lalbazar Street right through the cleared space, which of course will not be accepted. A second proposal in connection with the arrangement and one that has been accepted is that the treasuries of all the three offices should be amalgamated. This is a more economic arrangement and one that we hope will work well. The Calcutta Collectorate has been prospering under Rai Durgagati Banerjea Bahadur, and there is no reason why such an excellent officer should not be able to administer the amalgamated treasuries efficiently. The new house will also provide accommodation for the Presidency Commissioner's office which is now located in a rented house. There is a fervent and earnest hope that the P. W. Department (which as a wag perhaps fittingly interprets to be the Public Waste Department) should not furnish the City of Palaces with a second edition of the Lalbazar Police buildings.

IT is a mistake to suppose that religious disputes are confined to Hindus and Mahomedans as two communities. The disputes between Shias and Sunnies are as bitter as any one, and it is an open secret that most of the Maharum riots, that we have heard of so much recently, are fomented by the sect opposed to the festival. In Garden Reach we have just now had serious inter-Mahomedan quarrels and one man has been actually stabbed. The Mahomedans of the *Sunni* sect in Murshedabad have presented a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor for the purpose of obtaining an authoritative prohibition from the Government of the practice of the *tabarra* (or cursing certain Mahomedan saints held in high estimation by the *Sunnis*) which is indulged in by the *Shiahs* during religious processions at certain Mahomedan festivals. The memorialists suggest precautions to be taken for ensuring the strict observance of the prohibition, and pray that no effigies may be allowed to be paraded or burnt by the *Shiahs* during the celebration of any festival.

WE are glad to learn from the *Statesman* that efforts are being made to start a branch of the Incorporated Law Society in Calcutta. The scheme has, we are told, received influential support from the leaders of the legal profession in all its branches, and it is expected that the branch will be shortly started. Not long ago we wrote supporting the idea and our contemporary was good enough to quote it at length approvingly, though his readers had unfortunately no means of knowing where the extract came from. For harmonious working of the different brances of the profession, as well as for protection of public interest, a powerful agency like a Society, whose authority may not be defiantly set at naught, is urgently needed. We can only hope that when started the Bar will accord it ready and loyal obedience.

AS usual economic reforms have begun at the wrong end. The order has gone forth from the Bengal Secretariat that very considerable reduction is to be made immediately in the "peon" establishment in all Government offices in Calcutta and the mofussil. The order, says a contemporary, has already been put into operation in the Alipore Offices, and in the Magistrate's office alone some 25 peons have received notices that their services are to be dispensed with at the end of the month, they being in excess of the requirements of the office. The complaint of the National Chamber of Commerce, on the other hand, is that our courts are insufficiently "peoned" and process cannot be served in time. If a proper contingent of peons are kept up, the Chamber is of opinion, the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Small Cause Court need not be reduced.

THE trial of Maneckjee Aslajee for murder in connection with Tower Tragedy of Bombay was concluded on Monday after a week's hearing. The defence called no witnesses. Mr. Justice Farran summed up strongly in favour of an acquittal, and the jury unanimously found the prisoner 'not guilty' without retiring.

IN the areas where rain has been deficient, notably in the Punjab, Rajputana, and the North-Western Provinces, the prospects of the rain crops are not as yet regarded as unfavourable, that is, if rain comes soon; but the fodder scarcity in Northern India is deepening into a fodder famine in many of the Native States and British districts, where cattle are dying. The distress is increasing in the affected tracts round Madras, where prices are rising. The authorities apprehend the possibility of famine in North-Western India.

IN the event of continued failure of the monsoon, the Punjab Government will transfer its head-quarters from Simla to Lahore.

THE exodus of the Jews from Russia is greatly disturbing the trade of the country, and a reaction is naturally commencing. The harvest prospects in Russia are so gloomy as to preclude the export of corn, and possibly it will be necessary to purchase for home consumption.

THERE was a monoster sale of jewellery last week at Messrs Hamilton and Co's. The bidding was brisk but gems in many cases went for a song. The sale is to be continued this week.

THE Privy Council has authorised the formation of a teaching University for London, to be entitled the Albert University.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has expressed to Lord Salisbury his profound satisfaction with the welcome accorded to him in England, which, he assured his Lordship, far surpassed all expectation. A grand reception is being organised by France as a counter-demonstration to the German Emperor's visit to England. A French Squadron will visit Cronstadt on the 25th instant. The semi-official organ, the *Moscow Gazette*, warns England that in the event of a European coalition against Russia, the latter will deal a mortal blow to the British power in India. It also says that in the case of a revolt in India, it will depend on Russia's behaviour whether the English are crushed or not. As regards the latter contingency the *Gazette* need not yet trouble his wise head.

THE speech delivered by the Emperor at the Guildhall on the occasion of his visit to the City has, however, favourably impressed the Russian papers, which are convinced that England is in no way disposed to join the Triple Alliance.

THE "lowly Mahomedan budmash" is not the only person that molests young ladies (European and Eurasian) in the Calcutta streets. "Truth" complains in the *Indian Daily News* that others do the same thing and they are not natives evidently as otherwise the fact would have been given due prominence to. Upon this the Editor of the *Daily News* says:—

> We have frequent complaints of the rudeness thus practised. It is not to be expected that policemen can be had everywhere, but a vigilance committee to inflict summary punishment on the offenders would not be without its effect.

THE Lieutenant-Governor is said to be in consultation with the Calcutta High Court about the introduction of some rule that Criminal Sessions should be held at shorter intervals. The long detention of prisoners under trial in Sessions cases was forcibly brought to the attention of Sir Charles Elliott lately when His Honor was touring in the interior, and it is with the object of mitigating the hardships of Sessions prisoners that the alteration has been recommended to be made by His Honor. This is a move in the right direction and according to the spirit of English law His Honor has entire public sympathy in the matter. It is not right to let the innocent rot in the jail and no one should be considered guilty without a proper trial. Committal to sessions in the mafussil means *some* punishment, whether the man is guilty or otherwise and whether he is convicted or let off. It used to be worse of course in olden days. But there is no reason why matters should not improve a little more, for there is plenty of room for improvement.

THE water-supply of Calcutta inspite of enlarged appliances is anything but plentiful or regular and the added area particularly has many complaints. One should under the circumstances have thought that our Corporation would be slow in its generosity towards its neighbours. It has however recently sanctioned a supply of 600,00 gallons a day to the Dum Dum Cantonment, and we hope the supply will not be to the detriment of those having a lien on it. The Municipality will charge 8 annas per 1000 gallons, which, however, may not be enough consolation to the rate-payers during hot weather, or even the cold for the ma ter of that. In the Suburbs the Commissioners have after much fight induced the Executive to allow house connection only in case of rate-payers who pay an assessment of Rs. 300 a year, which means 20000 houses and more are not to receive their water-supply, though under the new law they have to bear the fullest complement of taxation. The Engineer would have the standard of assessment raised for the purposes of house connection, if he could, lest the pressure be not maintained at the statutory rate. The law requires that all rate-payers should be properly supplied and it may well be submitted on their behalf that the Commissioners cannot lay any arbitrary limits. Under circumstances like these it is a matter of doubtful wisdom and fairness to allow so large a quantity to be taken away from the entire supply every day, even for the purposes of profit.

THE *Times* says that a dissolution of Parliament will probably take place next year. Sir William Harcourt is named as the leader of the Liberal party when Mr. Gladstone retires. It also states that Mr. Justin MacCarthy will shortly resign the leadership of the anti-Parnellite section of the Irish party, and will be succeeded either by Mr. Dillon or Mr. Sexton.

LORD SALISBURY, however, speaking at a dinner given by the United Service Club on Wednesday, said that he was not aware when Parliament would be dissolved. If the question of the electorate was to be raised at the next general election, it would, he said, be necessary first to consider the distribution of seats. Ireland, Wales, and the North of Scotland, he considered, were over-represented, while England was inadequately represented in Parliament. The Premier said that he was anxious to abolish the illiterate vote, and was in favour of woman's suffrage. Mr. Samuel Smith has put a notice on the House of Commons paper intimating that on 'an early day' he will call attention to the proceedings of the Indian National Congress, and to the final resolution passed by that body representing that the people of India suffer serious grievances under British rule, consequent upon the absence of all elective representation of the people of India on the Legislative Councils of the Empire; and to move that it is expedient to appoint a Royal Commission, composed partly of representative Indians and partly of Europeans unconnected with the Indian services, to inquire into the justice and expediency of those demands, such Commission to sit in India during the winter for the purpose of taking evidence.

IT is a pity that the Chitpur-Lalbazar Junction cannot be widened because of the disinclination of Government to part with the surplus land along the Police Court building free of charge.

This is said to have been the first understanding and the Corporation naturally declines to pay. We trust the Government will be better advised.

THE Commissioners have again been considering the vexed Hackney Carriage question and have not yet made their final recommendation, in the light of the report of the Select Committee on the Bill on the subject. The Select Committee does not say anything with regard to the enhancement of third class fares and it will therefore stand, we suppose, in the Bill. As Mr. Phelps facetiously said the other day, third class carriages ought to be mentioned in the Act in some way, and the best way to do this was to raise the fares. This is a system of logic that is unintelligble to us. But we are clear on one point, and that is that the public and the Corporation should steadily set their face against the enhancement. Improvements can be made with the existing fares, and are made as a matter of fact when insisted upon, for there are in the town some very passable third class carriages. The Select Committee has, we notice, recommended that the 9 hours' fare of second class carriages should be Rs. 3-8 instead of 3, a recommendation for which there is absolutely no ground and which, we hope, will be thrown out. Ideal improvements can be made in the first class carriages with ideal fares. But the general public should not have heavy burdens thrown upon them. Another recommendation of the Corporation is that carriages should be overhauled and licenses granted just before the commencement of the cold weather, and not in April as now. We are not prepared to advocate this, for some repairs before the rains are urgently needed to make the ricketty things wind and water tight. The Select Committee takes away what little power of control was vested in the Commissioners by the Bill, for in the place of the word "Commissioners" in the controlling sections it substitues theword "Chairman." All the remedies of the law are through the medium of criminal prosecutions which few would care to undertake. For effective check of misconduct summary departmental punishments should be provided. Nawab Abdul Latif Bahadur, therefore, very sensibly proposed the insertion of a provision by which the Commissioners through a Sub-Committee might be empowered to hear complaints regarding the administration of the Act, and if they found any owner or driver guilty, not of an offence for which he could be prosecuted in the Police Court, but of general misconduct, or keeping his carriage, horses or harness in bad order, the Commissioners through a Sub-Committee might be able to recommend some sort of departmental punishment for these shortcomings. Mr. Phelps said that it was his idea all along to have a Standing Hackney Carriage Committee. The Commissioners should also have control as to the standard of equippage, and as Babu Lal Behary Bysack suggested, Section 53 should include the description of "carriage to be licensed" along with "horses" and "harness."

AN opinion of some importance to the public has been obtained from the Advocate-General in regard to prosecution for breaches of Municipal bye-laws. A milkman was convicted and fined for having failed to take out a half-yearly license as required by the bye-laws. The amount of the fine being less than the license fee, he readily paid the fine, but took out no license. He was, therefore, again prosecuted in the course of the same half-year for not having taken out the license. The Honorary Magistrate, who heard the case, dismissed it on the ground of *res judicata*. The Advocate-General, whose opinion was taken by the Corporation, says that in such cases the defaulter can be daily prosecuted. He is, therefore, liable to a daily fine of Rs. 10 until he takes out the license."

DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER.—This famous and popular remedy has been found to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human fame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism; Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin. Highly recommended by the Medical faculty. Thousands of Testimonials of its marvellous cures. Call for Darlington's Pain Curer and see you get it. Per bottle, Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2; packing and postage As. 8. May be had from Messrs. Darlington & Co., at their establishment 94, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

LOCAL.

THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE HINDU COLLEGE.

TO

C. E. BUCKLAND ESQ., B. A.,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

SIR,

WE, the undersigned representatives of the Hereditary Governors, Supporters and Managers of the late Hindu College, have heard with much concern, that a proposal has been made for the abolition of the Hindu School, the existing remnant of that College. We would not trespass upon His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's valuable time by reiterating what has been urged on this subject in the representation recently submitted to him by the British Indian Association, the contents of which have our full approval and support; but we believe we would fail in our duty to our deceased ancestors and to our living countrymen, were we not to point out that the existing Hindu School, apart from its usefulness as an educational Institution, commemorates the good services rendered to the cause of English Education in this city by our ancestors, at a time when there was no Government School or College in Calcutta. The proposal now made to abolish the Hindu School, if carried out, would completely defeat the object which the founders had in view, and produce greater dissatisfaction than the proposal made before and justly abandoned to dispense with its exclusive character. The funds provided for the College and its Scholarships were contributed by Hindu gentlemen for the education exclusively of their own class of people; they were latterly utilized, it is true, in a less exclusive way; but the institution for which they were contributed, though modified to some extent, was nevertheless maintained on the ground that faith with the Hindu Community should not be broken. This was done by the Government of such an eminent statesman as Lord Dalhousie, whose decision on the point ought to be held as inviolable; and the principle which saved the exclusive character of the Institution, however modified, ought, we submit, to operate with greater force to save it from total extinction.

Under the above circumstances and for the reasons urged by the British Indian Association, among which the present self-supporting character of the School is not the least, we pray that the proposal to abolish the Hindu School may be abandoned.

We have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,

Jotendro Mohun Tagore,
Sourindro Mohun Tagore,
Representatives of the late Babu Gopi Mohun Tagore.
Rajendro Narain Deb,
Representative of the late Raja Gopi Mohun Deb.
Bollie Chand Singh,
Representative of the late Babu Joykissen Singh.
Dowlat Chunder Roy,
Representative of the late Raja Boidya Nath Roy.
Moni Mohun Banerjee,
Representative of the late Baboo Radha Madhub Banerjee.
Moorali Dhur Sen,
Representative of the late Babu Ram Comul Sen.
Sattyabodi Ghosal.
Sattya Sunkur Ghosal.
Sattya Bhuson Ghosal.
Sattya Seva Ghosal.
Representatives of the late Raja Kali Sunkur Ghosal.
Coonjo Behari Mullick,
Representative of the late Baboo Bustom Dass Mullic.
Dinendro Narain Roy.
Representative of the late Raja Ram Chand Roy.

CALCUTTA:
July 15, 1891.

MEMORY. LOISETTE'S System. A Law Lecturer of King's College-London (J. H. Scaife, LL.B.), says (Jan., 1891): "Iny valuable for examination purposes and as a sound training of the Memory." A Cambridge Universit) Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle, M.A.) was (Jan., 1890- "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "I derived great benefit for your leesons, though at first prejudiced against them by the misrepresentations of Mr. Appleby."—Dr. Geo. Herschell, Pysician to the West End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, London. "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men."—Major Jamieson, Bengal S. C. "Excellent' travelling companion."—Capt J. B. Haye, R. N. "Wonderful aid to memory."—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable."—J. J. Francis, Q. B. "Does not involve much labour."—*Statesman*, 23rd Oct., 1887. "The audience (representative of the learned Professions) was most enthusiastic." *Glasgow Herald*, 5th March, 1891. Tremendously popular in Oxford."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, 4th Feb., 1890. Prospectus Free. One Pupil, Rs. 76; Ten pupils Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, 71, Elliot Road, Calcutta; or to A. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The Medical Profession of all countries now consider Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil as incomparably the most valuable remedy for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Dr. Waudby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, writes:—"I can take Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown God Liver Oil without any difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused on improvement of chest symptoms and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the lebel under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignee, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

WORTH KNOWING.—Messrs. Clin & Co., Paris. Gents,—Since using Dr. Rabuteau's Syrup and Dragees of Iron. I no longer suffer with frightful cramp in the stomach as I did before trying this precious medicament. I have already noticed a very sensible amelioration in the general state of my health, my appetite and strength have returned, and I can walk for some hours without fatigue. I may also state that all the ferruginous medicines which I previously took deranged my stomach, whereas with Dr. Rabuteau's Iron Dragees and Syrup I have never experienced any inconvenience.—Vve. Pregin, rue du Chateau 19, Fontainebleau.

Correspondence

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, June 17, 1891.

LADY DUFFERIN'S MEDICAL AID FUND.

THE meeting which was to be held at Oxford in connection with Lady Dufferin's Fund took place last Friday and was a remarkably interesting, brilliant, and successful gathering of aristocratic and scientific celebreties, just the kind of assembly under whose auspices English charities flourish most vigorously. It is a well-understood axiom of philanthropists that the claims of charity in England do not stand a fair chance of being properly recognized by the mass of comfortable well-to-do people until they have been associated with pleasure in some form or other. Our good Samaritan must call his friends and neighbours together and give them a dinner or a fancy dress ball before he can get their subscriptions for the object of his benevolence; then there is in limit to our generosity. Knowing this weakness of ours it was therefore a good idea of the friends of Lady Dufferin's beneficient scheme to arrange for such a gathering as that at Oxford with its grand display of splendidly robbed University and Municipal dignitaries. We may expect with Lord Northbrook that in consequence of its appeal to our aesthetic, even more than to our purely charitable, feelings, that miserable sum of £427 to meet a total outlay of £1,200 will be no longer a reproach to our patriotism and intelligence. Then with such skilful speakers as Lord Northbrook and Lord Reay it was not to be expected that other aspects of the case beyond the more strictly benevolent ones would be left out of sight. Lord Reay even turned Lieutenant-Grant "of Thobal" now Major Grant to account. A very eminent administrator he said had declared, that we held India by force. But everything depended upon what they understood by force. We had that force of which a conspicuous and noble example was quite recently given us by that young Commander Lieutenant-Grant. We had another force which we had imported into India, namely, "the great force of English education, which had transformed the Indian people, which had given them English sentiments, English sympathies, and new aspirations. We had further imported by our missionaries that great moral force of Christianity. But this movement has been applying Christian principles to Christian practice and as such and had a first claim on Christian people. Every lady doctor who went out to India represented a feeling of sympathy for our Indian fellow-subjects and every lady doctor who practised in India gave a guarantee of the permanent connection of England with India."

While Lord Reay thus dwelt upon the larger bearings of his subject Lord Northbrook was not less interesting in his remarks upon the probable future sphere of influence reserved for the ladies of England and India respectively. He said "It was natural to suppose, and it probably would be the cases at some future time, that the ladies in India would from their education, their knowledge, and their ability, take most of the places at the hind of the female medical hospitals in India; but at present that time was far distant. It was the opinion of the Central Committee in India shared, he believed, by those who had paid most attention to the subject, that lady doctors from England should be despatched to take charge, at any rate of the largest medical hospitals in India, and that being the case it would be readily conceded that it has for the branch in the United Kingdom to provide the outfit, passage money, and make other such payments, so that they, at least, in this country would bear some share of the great work which was being carried on mainly by the subscriptions raised among their fellow-subjects in India."

Lady Dufferin's own speech dwelt gracefully upon the purely humane side of the work and introduced no topics other than those which appealed to sympathy on behalf of suffering or which illustrated the efforts made for its alleviation both in India and in England. British sympathy and approval were a stimulus and encouragement to the work in India and she had always felt that the way in which English men and women there and native Princes and native gentlemen had laboured and spent their time and money in promoting the objects of the fund deserved recognition here. There had been an enormous growth of this medical work in India during the last two years and under the presidency of Lady Lansdowne. New hospitals and new branches had sprung up in all directions and astonishing progress had been made. She hoped that the sympathy and interest of that meeting might awaken responsive chords in other parts of England and that with a more earnest desire to help the work of the association the support so greatly needed to carry on our share of the expenses and responsibilities of this great Indian charity might be forthcoming. May Lady Dufferin's eloquent pleading be followed by all the success which the cause she was advocating deserves!

SOME MATTERS IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

The discussion upon Sir William Harcourts' motion relating to Manipur depends upon the conclusion of what is called the Report stage of that tremendous Irish Land Bill which has been dragging its slow length through the House of Commons for so many weeks. This point may be reached about the middle of next week and the Manipur debate will come on directly after. Ministers have at last decided upon introducing the Free Education Bill upon which so many political consequences are supposed to depend, next Monday; but the general opinion is that the fate of that measure will be to be shelved until a fresh session. From the otherwise unaccountable persistency of the leader of the House in speaking of the prorogation of Parliament in July this will be held it is believed so early as November. The election which has taken place during the week has resulted in a largely increased majority for the Gladstonian candidate though his election did not alter the actual representation.

Political interest has been centred more upon the Platform than the House of Commons. The Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Balfour, the Irish Secretary and Mr. Goschen the Chancellor of the Exchequer have each addressed large meetings. The most significant utterance from the electioneering point of view is that of Mr. Balfour in regard to the famous Irish Coercion Bill round which so many fierce fights have raged and which has been the object of so much of Mr. Gladstone's invective and of Conservative and Liberal Unionist laudation.

Mr. Balfour now tells us that at length, the army of anarchy being shattered, the Coercion Bill for which this triumph is claimed may now practically be drawn from operation except perhaps in a single country and a few scattered districts. This is certainly a fortunate moment when an election is looming ahead. With the positive advantage of a free education policy, and the negative advantage of having deprived the Gladstonians of their anti-Coercion cry, surely that wave of Gladstonian feeling, which the Government spokesmen deride, but of which they have nevertheless a lively fear, may be broken up and reformed into one which shall left the Unionist Government again into power. What a quantity of talk there will be yet asserting on the one hand, and denying on the other, that this is a mere electioneering dodge!

A most elaborate question was asked in Parliament by Mr. Samuel Smith upon points relating to Factory work in India which raised the most important of those matters about which I spoke as likely to be discussed in the Congress of Hygiene. The question was framed to bring out such matters as age of girls reckoned as women, length of hours worked by children, and night work, under new Factories Act; and was prefaced by the query of whether the Under-Secretary of State for India was aware of a physiological statement of Mrs. Pechey Phipson, of Bombay, who for the last seven years had medically attended native Indian females, to the effect that "a Hindoo girl of 15 is about equal to an English girl of 11 instead of the reverse, and that statements to the contrary by Englishmen who have no opportunity of becoming acquainted with Hindoo family life were totally misleading." One of the suggestions of the question was that children in minor factories and workshops were allowed to work 168 hours a week! That statement has been made in letters in the English papers.

An interesting question was raised by Mr. Labouchere as to conferring some Indian order upon Mrs. Grimwood. Sir J. Gorst replied regretting that there is no Indian order which can by its statutes be conferred on ladies for distinguished services.

Warner's "Safe" Cure

FOR ALL KIDNEY & LIVER TROUBLES, GENERAL DEBILITY, BRIGHT'S DISEASE INTERMITTENT & REMITTENT FEVERS.

Sold at the Bazaars and of all Chemists, or of

H. Ballantine & Sons, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

FELLOWS' SYRUP

OF THE

HYPOPHOSPHITES.

THE GREAT TONIC AND STRENGTH GIVER.

Contains 6 ingredients, scientifically combined.

THIS medicine is used by the most eminent Doctors in all parts of the world, who declare that they find it gives greater success than any remedy yet produced. The diseases for which they claim the greatest success, are:—

Lung diseases, Anemia (thin and poor blood)
Nervous diseases, Convalescence (from disease).
General debility, Imperfect Nutrition.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES is both a food and a medicine. It improves appetite and digestion, and causes the food to assimilate, thus creating new tissue to take the place of that which is worn out.

FOR SALE BY ALL CHEMISTS & MEDICINE SHOPS.

Beware of the many "Hypophosphites" and "Phosphate which, we hear, are urged upon you when Fellows' Syrup" is asked for.

"FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES may be fairly described as the best of all Tonics,—deserving of a high place in the treatment of all diseases marked by Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Anemia (thin and poor blood), especially in Lung Diseases and Convalescence from disease."—*Birmingham Medical Review.*

Send your name and address, in English on a post card for list of letters to.

M. W. BARNHART, M.D.,
3, *Napier Road, Poona.*

ESTABLISHED 1828.

MONTEITH & CO.,

21, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

MILITARY SADDLERS.

HARNESS AND BOOT MAKERS,

By appointment to H. E. the Viceroy, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, K. G., AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K. G.

Manufacturers of every description of Leather Goods.

Four-Horse Tandem, Double and Single Harness of the best English Materials always ready.

HUNTING, STEEPLECHASE, RACE AND POLO SADDLES.

BRIDLES, HORSE CLOTHING, RACING, AND STABLE GEAR,

SOLE AGENTS IN BENGAL FOR "Baron Thornton's" New Patent Combination Bit for pulling Horses and Ponies.

HORSE STANDARDS AND CLIPPERS.

PROSSER'S RACQUETS & TENNIS BATS.

LADIES,' GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES to order from the best French and English Materials.

Price List on application.

Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette—*July 19*, 1891.

GENERAL.—Mr Umesh Chunder Batabyal, Assistan Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 4th instant, and is posted to the head-quarters of the Birbhum District.

Moulvi Bazlul Karim, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is transfered to the head-quarters of the District of Jessore.

Mr T W Richardson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore, Hughly, is transferred to the head-quarters of the District of Lohardugga.

Babu Chundi Dass Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore Hughly, is appointed temporarily to have charge of that Sub Division.

Mr H J McIntosh is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted temporarily to the head-quarters of the Mozufferpore District, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd instant, the date on which he was relieved of his appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of that District.

Mr F J Monahan, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr W B Oldham, or until further orders.

Mr J H Temple, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Burdwan, held charge of the office of Magistrate and Collector of that District from the forenoon of the 29th ultimo to the afternoon of the 8th instant, in addition to his own duties.

Mr H F J T Maguire, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Bhaugulpore, with effect from the 8th instant, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr A A Wace, or until further orders.

Mr E G Drake Brockman, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector. Jhenida, Jessore is transferred to the head-quarters of the 24-Pergunnahs District.

Mr E M Koustam, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Jhenida Sub-Division of the Jessore District.

Mr A C Tute, C S., reported his departure from India, on leave on the 2nd instant.

Mr Lokendronath Palit, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is appointed to have charge of the Madaripore Sub-Division of the Farridpore District.

Babu Kally Prosunno Sircar, Deputy-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Tipperah, on leave, is transferred to the head quarters of the Midnapore District.

Babu Hera Lal Bannerji Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Uluberia, Howrah, is transterred to the head quarters of the Monghyr Districts.

Babu Bhupati Chuckerbutty, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Singbhum is appointed to have charge of the Uluberia Sub-Division in Howrah.

Babu Chundy Churn Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furridpore, on leave, is transferred to the Singbhum District.

Mr. L. F. Morshead, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Hajipore, Mozufferpore, is allowed leave for six weeks, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Rr. C. Fisher, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Shahabad, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Hajipore Sub-Division, in the District of Mozufferpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. L. F. Morshead, or until further orders.

Babu Gossain Dass Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Siliguri, Darjiling, on leave, is transferred to the head-quarters of the Dinajpore District.

Babu Gopal Chunder Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under Section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act, VII (B. C.) of 1880 in the District of Pubna.

Babu Nowrangi Lall, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on special duty, Chumparun, is allowed leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

JUDICIAL.—Mr E P Chapman, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Patna, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in Section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Babu Anund Kumar Sarbadhikari, Subordinate Judge of Dinagepore, now Officiating Additional Subordinate Judge of Dacca, on leave, is appointed to be Small Cause Court Judge of Kushtea, Chuadanga and Meherpore.

Babu Baroda Prosunno Shome, Small Cause Court Judge of Kushtea, Chuadanga and Meherpore, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge of Dinagepore, but to act, until further orders, as Additional Subordinate Judge of Dacca.

Babu Giris Chunder Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly, is vested with powers under Sections 110 and 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Babu Prokash Chunder Singha, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Colleetor Tipperah, is vested with powers under Sections 110 and 133 of the Code Criminal Procedure.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BATHGATE & CO.
CHEMISTS TO THE VICEROY
CALCUTTA.

AGENTS FOR
SEQUAH'S REMEDIES.

Oil (for Rheumatism &c.,)	...	Bot 1-8.
Cure (Prairie flower)	...	„ 1-8.
Instant Relief	...	„ 1-8.
Dentifrice.		Per tin. 0-8.

ELECTROPATHIC BELTS.
for Ladies @ Rs. 16 and Rs. 20.
for Gentlemen @ Rs. 16.

Elixir of Cascara.
An excellent remedy for Constipation.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 3 per bottle.

Cantharidine Pomade.
For stimulating the growth of the hair.
In bottles, Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 each.

Bathgate's Thymol Mouth Wash.
The best and most pleasant antiseptic mouth wash
Rs. 2 per bottle.

Syrup of the Hypophosphites.
A reliable remedy in cases of debility.
In bottles, at Rs. 2-8 and Rs 4-8.

Lanugosine.
A sure promoter of moustachios and whiskers
In bottles at Rs. 2.

Red Ringworm Ointment.
Is a remedy which has gained for itself a high repute as a safe and effectual agent.
In pots at Re. 1 and Rs 2.

B. B. Seal's Spleen Mixture.
This is the best remedy known for spleen enlargement, and never fails to give relief.
Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

Robertson's Eye Ointment.
A certain cure for inflamed eyes, weak sight, sore eyes, scorbutic eruption, &c.
Price, Re 1-8 per pot.

Dr. Ward Cousin's Ear Drums for Deafness.
Per Box of 3 dozen Re. 1.
Forceps for applying them Re. 1 each.

B. & Co.'s Carbolic Dentifrice.
A most powerful antiseptic powder for cleansing hte teeth and hardening the gums. It also imparts a fragrancy to the breath which cannot be excelled.
In pots, Re. 1; and bottles, Rs. 2-8.

Bathgate's Golden Podophyllin Pills.
A splendid remedy for Sluggish Liver, Biliousness, and all Hepatic diseases.
In bottles, at Re. 1-0 and Rs. 2-0.

Bathgate's Salup Misree.
A highly nutritious dietetic article, strongly recommended in cases of debility.
In bottles, at Re 1-0 and Rs. 2-0.

VINOLIA Cream, A plastic Emollient.
VINOLIA Soap, for the Toilet.
VINOLIA Soap, for Shaving.
VINOLIA Powder, for the Complexion.
VINOLIA Soap does not irritate the skin.
VINOLIA Soap renders the Skin Soft.
VINOLIA Cream removes Sunburn.
VINOLIA Soap, the proper Nursery Soap.
VINOLIA Soap removes wrinkles.
VINOLIA Powder, a charming Dusting Powder for
VINOLIA prickly heat.
VINOLIA Cream, for skin irritation.
VINOLIA Cream, for mosquito bite.
VINOLIA Soap, for rough skin.
VINOLIA Cream, a specific for Eczema.
VINOLIA Cream, efficacious in Acne.
VINOLIA Powder, for tender skin.
VINOLIA Cream, pleasant after shaving.
VINOLIA Cream, a good application for ulcers.
VINOLIA Soap, for the Bath.
VINOLIA Powder, for raw surfaces.
VINOLIA Powder, for all skin affections.
VINOLIA Cream, clean and not greasy.
VINOLIA in boxes at Rs. 1-8, 3, and 5.
VINOLIA Powder white. cream and pink colour.
VINOLIA Rs. 1-8, and 3 per box.
SHAVING SOAP Sticks at Re. 1 8, Cakes Rs. 2.
VINOLIA Toilet Soap, 12 annas per tablet, Rs. 2. per box.
VINOLIA Medical Soap, As. 12 tablet, Rs. 1-12. per box.
VINOLIA Floral Soap, As. 8 per tablet.

AGENTS.
BATHGATE AND Co., CALCUTTA.

THE
SUN LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF INDIA.,
(LIMITED.)

DIRECTORS—LONDON.

The Right Hon. Lord Basing. Chairman.
The Hon. Norman Grosvenor,
Sir Hugh C. Montgomery, Bart.
Lambert Pole, Esq.
Marlbrough Robert Pryor, Esq.
The Hon. Arthur Saumarez.
} Members of the present Committee of the Sun Life Assurance Society.

DIRECTORS—CALCUTTA.

D. F. Mackenzie Esqr., ... Messrs Macneill and Co.
D. Cruickshank Esqr., ... „ Begg Dunlop & Co.
A. B. Miller Esqr., ... Official Trustee, Bengal.

Manager in India—GEO. LUCAS. KEMP.
Calcutta Office—7, Council House St.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LD.,

Total Funds, 1890—£477,774.

Speciality.—Indian investments in Government Securities only.

Funds in Trust with the Official Trustees in India to meet Claims. } Rs. 22,00,000, Government Paper.

The lives of Native Gentlemen are assured at favorable rates.

Bonus year 1891.

For Proposal Forms, Prospectus, &c., apply to

A. B. ANTRAM,
Manager.
104, Clive Street, Calcutta

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK
CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Wholesale, LEROY, 91, rue des Petits-Champs. Paris

VICHY LAXATIVE POWDER
of Dr SOULIGOUX
Cures Constipation
and all Maladies arising therefrom.
Composed entirely of vegetable and aromatic powders, can be taken by children, aged people, etc.
One Bottle lasts over a month.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND BY
CHASSAING & Co, 6, Avenue Victoria, PARIS

BROU'S INJECTION, Cures Promptly
Without additional treatment all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs.
HYGIENIC, INFALLIBLE, PRESERVATIVE.
Sold by all Chemists and by J. Ferré, Paris, 102, r. Richelieu.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN

	Rs.
Per Month	1 2
„ Annum	11 8
„ Single Copy	0 8

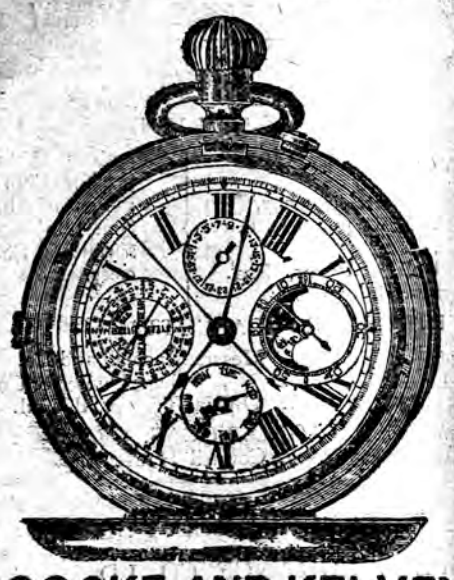
IN MOFUSSIL.

In Advance per Annum	13 4
Arrear Do.	15 0

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.

Per Line	0 4

CALCUTTA & SIMLA.
COOKE & KELVEY.



REPEATING CALENDAR & CLOCK REPEATING WATCHES.

Repeating-Watches, in beautifully Engraved gold cases repeating movements of the highest quality Rs. 800, 900, 1000 to 1500.

Clock Watches and Clock Repeating-Watches, in massive gold cases striking the hours and quarters, or hours only; while being worn in the pocket; and repeating hours and quarters at pleasure, keyless action—Rs. 1600, 1800, 2000, 2500.

Repeating-Watches the cases richly mounted with diamonds, Rs. 2000, 2500, 3000 to 12000.

The Calendar Gold Keyless Watch—showing on the dial the day of the month, the day of the week, Phases of the moon, Rs. 320, 500, 800 to 2500.

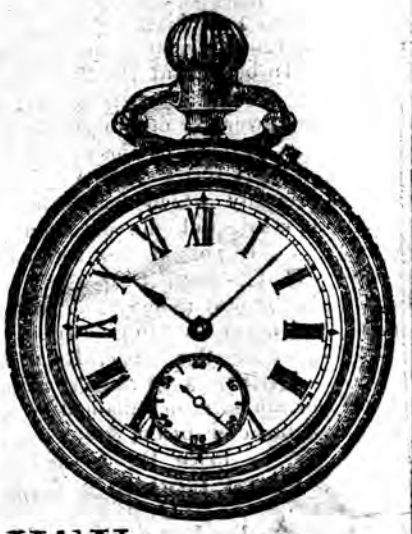
The Calendar Silver Keyless Watch—Rs. 60, 80, 100.

The Calendar Nickel Keyless Watch—Rs. 40, 50, 55.

COOKE AND KELVEY'S "KEW" CERTIFIED WATCHES

Cannot be procured elsewhere

The Cheapest "Kew" Certified Watch obtainable in India, Rs. 108.



HIGHLY finished keyless lever movement, accurately adjusted and finely jewelled, fitted with Patent Regulator and Compensation Balance in a Silver Case, nett Rs. 108 cash. Each of these Watches have been tested for a period of 31 days at the Kew Observatory, Richmond, Surrey, and have obtained Class B. Certificates for their high class time keeping qualities.

Kew Certificate Class B. given with each watch.

Gold Cases, Hunting or Half-Hunting, Rs. 300.

Write for our Illustrated Catalogues.

COOKE AND KELVEY,

CALCUTTA.

W. NEWMAN & CO., *Calcutta.*

BOOK-SELLERS & STATIONERS

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE VICEROY AND H. H. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

STATIONERY:

Visiting Cards, and Die-Stamping:—Note Papers and Envelopes stamped Plain or in Colours, from customers' own dies, or from new dies prepared to order, and sketches submitted for approval. Visiting Cards for Ladies and Gentlemen supplied at one day's notice. New Card Plates engraved to order, and printing executed fromcustomers' own plates.

Steel Dies and Copper Plates:—We have taken charge of all the Visiting Card Plates and Steel Monogram and Crest Dies from the late firm, and shall be glad to executeorders from them.

Fancy Stationery:—A large stock of Fashionable Note Papers and Envelopes, Correspondence and Invitation Cards always available for selection.

Commercial Stationery:—For Town, Mofussil and Foreign Correspondence. A large selection always kept in stock.

Envelopes:—We have a large selection of cheap Envelopes for Private or Commercial Correspondence, in all sizes, at prices from Rs. 1-8 per thousand and upwards.

Account Books:—English made Account Books kept in stock. Account Books ruled to pattern, and bound to order equal to English workmanship.

Book Binding:—Books bound in Cloth or Leather, in the best style. Good workmanship guaranteed.

W. NEWMAN & CO., 4, *Dalhousie Sq. Calcutta.*

PERIODICAL ASTHMA

(BOTH ACUTE AND CHRONIC)

Is magically, admirably, unimaginably cured in ten minnutes by a Fakir's specific (apply to Srish Chander Mukerji, B.A., 87 Kalighat Road, Calcutta, Price Rs. 2 per phial, dozen Rs. 18.) No vomiting, no purging no uneasiness at all. No relapse.

Special certificate from H. H. Lady Elliott of Bengal, "Dr. Srish Chander Mukerji by his clever treatment was the means of curing one of Lady Elliott's servants of acute asthma." Numerous weighty testimorials accompany the medicine.

DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER

No More Pains!!!

WARRANTED to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions of the Skin. Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER in the very worst forms of these ailments with success.

Pains of every description have been cured by the use of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER only when all other medicines have been tried without effect. Per bottle, Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2; Packing & Postage, As. 8. The words *PAIN-CURER & NO MORE PAINS!!!* are our Trade Marks. Thousands of testimonials of its marvelous effects. Mrs. A. Greenway writes from Umballa: "Please send me by return post 6 bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER as I cannot do without it. It has been of great use to my family, saved me." His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G. C. S. I. ordered a couple of large bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER found it efficacious & has adopted the medicine for his family & household use & from time to time has taken upwards of 100 large bottles of the same through Major Percy Gough, Private & Military Secretary to H. E. the Minister of Hyderabad. ☞ Beware of imitations. ☜ Examine the bottle, and see it has the Seal, Label, and Wrapper of Darlington and Co. ☞ Call for Darlington's Pain-Curer and see that you get it. Directions accompany each bottle.

DARLINGTON & Co. 49, Dhurrumtollah St. Wellington Sq., South West Corner, Calcutta.

N. G. CHATTERJEA'S.

PIKEPARAH NURSERY

The Frist Nursery in Bengal, Established in 1869.

The largest seed and plant establishment in India.

Our American and English vegetable and flower seeds of fresh consignment from D. Landreth Sons, R. Buist Jr. and Sutton and Sons, the well known seed merchants of America and England have just arrived and are ready for sale at moderate rates.

A packet of 40 distinct varieties of fresh American Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Knolkohls, Turnips, Beets, Peas, Beans, &c. &c., vegetable seeds packed by Landreth in air-tight tin box with colored portaits and mode of sowing upon seed each paper at Rs. 6.

A pkt. of 30 distinct varieties of the above seeds packed here at Rs 4.

A pkt. of Buist's fresh American Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Knolkohls, Beets, Peas, &c. &c., 20 distinct varieties of vegetable seeds packed here at Rs. 2 8.

A packet of English Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Beets Turnip &c. &c., 15 distinct varieties of fresh vegetable seeds packed by Sutton in air tight tin box with mode of so wing upon each seed paper at Rs. 3.

A packet of 15 distinct varieties of fresh American double and beautiful flower seeds packed by Landreth with colored portraits and mode of sowing upon each paper of seed at Rs. 3-8.

A packet of 15 distinct varieties of beautiful and double Englisoh fresh seeds packed by Sutton in ornamental air otight tin box at Rs. 3-8.

Big and compact-headed American and Patna Cauliflower seed at Rs. 1-8 and 1 per tola respectively, fresh Potatoe seeds Rs. 5 per tolla and annas 12 per paper. Durable hedge seed Re. 1 and Patna large Onion Ans. 4 per tola.

Native vegetable seeds per present sowing 25 kind. at Re. 1 and Rainy, flower seeds 10 kinds at Re. 1 Foreign and Indigenous seeds of various descriptions are sold here both in retail and packets.

Langra, Vote, Supul, Latkumpu, Maharajposind, nd many other kinds of best mangoe Grafts have been indented from Hajepur Durbhunga and Lychees from Mozafferpur and are ready for sale.

Besides the above mangoes Lychees Limes guavas, plums, plantains &c. &c., and numerous other kinds of distinct varieties of fruit Grafts, and seed lings of various description and superior quality highly sented Roses, beautiful crotons creepers, Flowering an ornamenal poliaged plants of various distinct varieties Timbers and plants suitable for planting on roadsides and avenues &c. &c., too numerous to detail here and all genuine to their names can be had here at cheapest rate.

Catalogues of plants and seeds on application with ½ anna Postage.

BEJOY UPENDRA BOSE,

Managing Proprietor, Pikeparah Nursery, Calcutta.

Printed and Published by PRIYA NATH DASS *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS No. 188/2 BOWBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

Extracts.

THE TAJ MEHAL.

The Rev. Father Benson writing to the *Cowley Evangelist*, thus describes the Taj Mehal :—

I walked to the Taj. It has been called a dream in marble. Indeed it was once one of the dreams of one's life to see it. Sometimes dreams are realised more easily than realities. Certainly if it is a dream it is a dream which few souls could have had genius enough to develop even in a dream! Perfectly marvellous! A painter's brush may produce a dream which the sight of it awakens, but itself is altogether as incapable of representation as the sunlight. Nature works along with art. The beautiful blue sky, the dark foliage of cypresses and tropical plants in the surrounding gardens, the waters in the long basins and channels, some of white marble and others of red sandstone reflecting the central object, seem as an orchestra carefully trained to emphasize a voice of witchery whose melodious sadness holds the listener hushed. Its effect is greatly enhanced by the buildings of sandstone, with white marble inlaid, through which it is seen at various distances on either side, and with which as you stand in the gardens your eye contrasts it when for a moment you turn away. As you enter you see it framed by the dark red arch-way, with nature's massive greenery and bright aerial blue. It stands before you in its delicate purity, with many a line of inlaid colour, faint enough to destroy the harsh solidity of absolute whiteness, without letting it lose its pure lustre. It seems as if it were like thistledown that could be blown away, but there it stands unchangeably the same. It appears to the eye somewhat as a range of Alpine snows seen far away amongst the clouds. The mountain peaks are far away, and far on high. They lift the soul far upward. This——! One asks, What is it for? It has no lesson of uplifting joyous hope. It only enshrines despair. It only tells of the tyranny of death. A monarch may bury his dead out of his sight, but he can only make the power of death more manifest by the striking out which he summons. The wealth that he expends is the very measure of his feebleness.

I rested for some time in the garden, and wrote some notes on the Psalms as I sat beside the marble basin. How different is death with all the resources of wealthy woe, from the bright hope which rests upon many a simple grave of turf, when Christian love can follow the dead into anothar world, with the bright anticipations of the heavenly Jerusalem.

The interior of the building brings out still more the futility of pride beneath the penalty of sin. The chief decorations of costly mosaic are inside, but one can only see them by the help of the taper with which the *chuprassy* conducts the visitor to inspect the various details. These are tombs of Shahjehan and of her whom he professed to deplore, "the Light of world "the Exalted of the Palace." She died in 1629. The building was finished in 1640. He is now buried beside her. It is the splendour of death veiling the hopelessness of the dead. Each jewelled flower in the mosaic seems to call up a voice from below. See what we had, but we have nothing now!

How different are the memorials which Christian Faith teaches us to raise, that they who are gone to God's love may exert a power of love in which they may still in some sort live upon the earth. Keble College or the Sarah Acland Institution tells of aims and power which death could not thwart nor quench. Islam in India seems to revel in exibiting death in its supremacy by the incapacity of the proud fatalism which bows down to it:. Let us hope that Christian wealth may exhibit the triumph of life over death and light up those vast populations which are now wasting their lives with little sense of joy or desire for better things, so that life may rise to a joyous energy of which they are incapable without the stimulus of faith, and the grave may shine with sweet visions of a home on high wherein true hope exults to recognise the exhaustless resources of eternal love.

I went into the mosque which is near the tomb, itself one of the beautiful buildings where red arches relieve the framework of the landscape. From beneath their shade one gets another beautiful aspect of the building. Being quite by myself, I was able to sing the office for none, it was a pleasure to make the arches resound with a Gloria Patri as one stood where the Moulvie used to read the Koran. I dare say others have said the Gloria there before me, but one hopes that glory will be hastened by many prayers and Ishmael be called back to the tent of Isac.

THE INFLUENCE OF WESTERN CIVILISATION IN THE EAST.

Lecture by Professor Vambery.

Professor Vambery delivered an address on "The Influence of Western Civlisation in the East, "to the members of the Schiller Anstalt, in their rooms, Nelson-street, Manchester, on May 30. There was a large attendance.

Professor Vambery, in the course of his address, said that Turkey was decidedly the most advanced among the rest of the Asiatic nations. Their exteior betrayad entirely the European—their manners and habits, and it was a great pity that the changes had not passed over to the female portion of society, for the Arab was always secluded and retained the customs of by-gone centuries, namely pronounced dislike to all European manners and habits. Thirty years ago, when he lived in a Turkish house, he was amazed at the obstinacy shown by the female portion of society: but quite recently they too had begun to enter the path of new civilisation under the guidance of the present Sultan, who introduced girl schools in Turkey, and who had done very much to further European civilisation. He was proud to say that he was a personal friend of the present Sultan, and was thoroughly acquainted with his view of European life, and with his desire to introduce modern civilisation into the Turkish Empire. Schools, colleges, and universities had increased in the present Turkish generation. In the upper classes there was hardly anyone that did not speak fluently and write French and English and even German, and modern sciences were spreading continually in all ranks of society. Turkish literature was continually enriching itself by the product of the Western mind. It was only a short time ago that the lecturer got an excellent translation in Turkish of the chief plays of Shakespeare, whilst many other English books of note had been a long time ago translated. The Sultan spent money from his own pocket upon new schools; he sent young men to Europe, and, in a word, he did more for the enlightenment of his people than all his predecessors had done. This ruler of Turkey, who, he was glad too see, had elicited full praise from Lord Salisbury in his speech at Glasgow, was really the most wonderful Asiatic he had ever met with in his life. He kept the government of his country entirely in his own hands and he was, subsequently, a very busy man. He rose very early in the morning; looked after State affairs until sometimes 3 o'clock in the afternoon; he was very moderate in his meals, he never drank spirits, and was really over-working himself. They might ask why Turkey did not progress more under the rule of such an eminent prince. His answer was simply that nations, like individuals, could not mature suddenly. There was no leap in nature, and still less in culture, and they must not forget that the Turks, like the rest of the Asiatic nations, stood to-day where we stood in the 12th or 13th century, and, as little as we could jump from the 13th century to our present era of civilisation, so little could the Turks do it. The great thing required for the civilisation of the East was time and patience, with which they were not so generous in Europe, because they grumbled continually that the Turkish administration was bad; that the country was desolated; that industry, art, and science were neglected, and so on. They entirely forgot that these, with us, were only the outcome of a long and hard struggle against prejudice, religious fanaticism, and political oppression. If they granted to the Turks the time necessary for a slow, healthy, and steady progress, there was no doubt that that State could be rebuilt, and the great difficulty of the Eastern Question could be removed. In Persia things did not stand in such a favourable position as in Turkey. The Persians were decidedly more ingenious than the Turks. They were witty, ready-minded, and very active, particularly in commercial relations; but they were self-conceited and too proud of their ancient civilisation, which was undoubted superior to the civilisation of the Arabs. Hence their obstinacy to innovations and reforms, and hence also the reason of their having remained behind the Turks. The present Shah was decidedly the most enlightened man in his country. He was animated by the best intentions towards his own nation, and his three visits to Europe had really enhanced that desire. He was glad to say, from conversations which he had had with his Majesty during his stay in Hungary, that he was most in favour of England's influence in his country. He had proved his sympathies by the concession given to an English bank, whose branches were spreading all over Persia and doing an immense good to that eminently commercial people. It was the Shah who had also given a concession to the same bank to construct a road from the Karun river to the interior of the country, which would facilitate the transport of British wares from sea to the interior, and which would certaintly contribute towards the more successful competition with Russia in the North of Persia, where she enjoyed nearly a monopoly in trade. The Shah had granted other rights and concessions to the English, and there was no doubt that civilisation in Persia would enter through English channels. This was gratifying to know, for Persia was enteresting to this country, not only from a commercial but also from a political point of view. They had got two countries intervening between Russia and England in the interior of Asia. One was Afghanistan; the other was Persia. Both must serve as buffers between the two in the whole world. Afghanistan was fairly safe; at least the scientific frontier, though vehemently attacked in Manchester some years ago, had greatly contributed towards this result. Persia was the second buffer to the west; and if Persia was gained over to British interests, they could look with much more confidence to the future.

The lecture, which was delivered in German, was listened to with attention and appreciation, and at its close Professor Vambery was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

INDIANS AS ASTRONOMERS.

(Cosmopolite.)

Though the Hindus were once noted for their knowledge of Astronomy and held a high name as been the Chaldeans did, the Science is in these days nom ac h favoured, or if favoured nly by a few Brahmins Astronomy forms a part of the University curriculum and Graduates have made fair passes in this branch—but in their after career we are not aware that they take to it even as an amusement or recreation. The life of an Astronomer is not remunerative, not certainly in India;—and this may be the reason why Astronomy is shelved.

The newly—fledged Graduate turns his attention to professions which give a promise of enlarging his pockets. The Law is his chief ambition and though its avenues are being crowded, still there is elbow room enough for a smart, pains-taking man to make his fortune. The judicial branch of the State Service also gives him good chances of becoming a Crœsus in a small way in due time. So in the Revenue line likewise there are numerous openings and with tact and shrewdness he may retire at the close of his service with few lacs as his own.

The Astronomer has no such chances of fortune-making, although he may be in constant communion with those "isles of light" spreading and dotting the blue ocean above. Whether he be born under a lucky star or not, the stars do not contribute to his good luck a the Bench and the Bar do to their ardent votaries. In the selection of the profession the Native has his wits about him and makes his choice where he thinks the Queen's photo in silver will come easily flowing to him—and he, therefore, prefers any other branch of the Service to that of—what we may appropriately term—Star Gazing.

The late Mr. Pogson was certainly poorly paid as the Government Astronomer. Yet his work entailed much mental labour and responsibilities vast and almost incalculable. His heart was, however, with his weighty labours—and in spite of a trying and depressing Indian climate his night was turned into day for the advancement of a science he so dearly loved. To expect an Indian Pogson, under the present condition of things which often misdirect the aspirations and ambitions of our Graduates, is to expect an impossibility. Make, however, the Astronomer's Department a lucrative one, as lucrative as the other branch of the Indian Service, and we shall then see not a few Native turn ther minds to it and flock to it as they flock to the law.

There was only one eminent Brahmin, eminent as a scholar and eminent as a statesman, who was interested in the noble and elevating Science, which teaches on the one side the littleness of man and on the other the greatness of the Creator. We refer to the late Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao. He contributed several important papers, among them being the occultation of Venus and Mars and the newly discovered satellites of the latter. Some of his speculations and theories were sneered at and travested. This much, however, may be said that the respected deceased statesman never lost his interest in the Science, and many of his speculations were shrewd and pointed to a mind remarkably active and inquisitive.

The example set by the late Sir. T. Madhava Rao should be imitated by his countrymen. But we fear the thoughts of our Graduates are lost in politics and other mundane matters that the heavens which declare the glory of the Creator find no room for them. Not even as a recreation does the educated Indian pass his leisure with a telescope. His mind is so pre-occupied with patriotism, political and social refoms, and is engaged in the monotonous routine of his business that he scarcely cares for the events passing above his head.

ADVERTISEMENT.

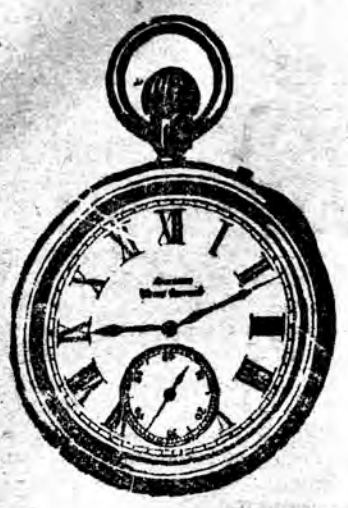
WANTED.

A gentleman by name S. Owen 38 years old wants an employment in any Colliery Department. Having been well experienced in Coal business by serving 29 years both in England and India, and Coal business will be performed either by contract or as a Manager for Management.

THE BEST

LEVER WATCHES FOR INDIA.

DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURER.



Nearly every one of our old Constituents, after a few trials of bogus Watchmaker's firms dealing in cheap Watches bought in India, have come back to us with the stereotyped mention that "Yoiu Watches are still the best in the market for time keeping and durability, and after all the most advantageous; we had no repair to it, for the last 8 years, save one or 2 cleaning." They want Charpie's Watches all over the place.

We have also at manufacturer's prices the largest and most complete assortment of presentation Gold and Silver Watches in the Indian Empire—plain, enamelled or set with di monds—The movements and work are admitted by every competent Watch-maker in the land to be the best and according to quality the cheapest sold.

Ladies Longines' 1st Quality, Gold Watch, set with 23 diamond on case. ... ... Rs. 250.

(This Watch would be sold for Rs. 400 by any other firm.)

Gentleman's Gold Watch, our manufacture, 1st Quality, set with 14 dia onds, in case. ... ... Rs. 220.

(This Watch would be sold elsewhere for Rs. 400)

Also Nickel Watches with 1st Quality movements and work, same as for Gold Watches—

No. 13	highest quality	Campaign	Watch	...	...	...	Rs 26
No. 17	„	„	„	„ Hunter case	...	...	„ 28
No. 20a	„	„	„	„ Half Hunter case	...	...	„ 30
No. 23	„	„	Railway	Watch ...	...	...	„ 28

Also Sterling Silver Watches with movements and work same as for Gold Watches—

No. 2 *a*	The highest quality and strongest case	...	...	Rs.	45
No. 5 *a*	„ „ „	Hunter ...	...	...	„	48
No. 8 *a*	„ „ „	Half Hunter	...	...	„	50

Also the sole wholesale and retail Agency for Riverside American Lever Time pieces, the best quality made the world. Price lists on application

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,

BOMBAY 5, CHURCH GATE ST. AND CALCUTTA 2, CHOWRINGHEE.

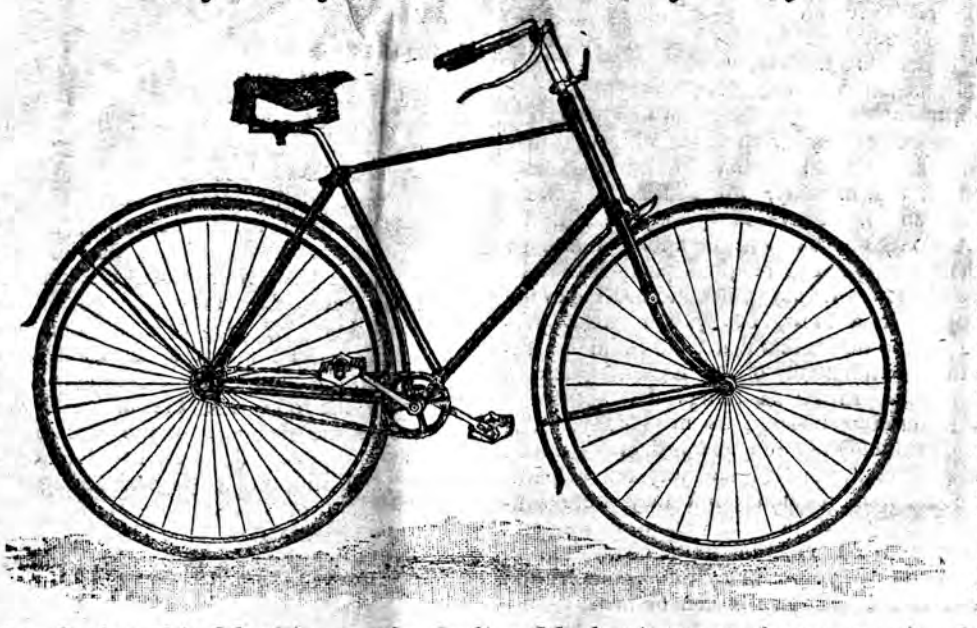
THE CHEAPEST IRONMONGERY HOUSE IN INDIA

W. LESLIE & COMPAY.

1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Safety Bicycles, Safety Bicycles

Ball Bearings to all wheels Price Rs. 165.



Plated Hubs, Handle-bar Cranks &c., Price Rs. 165.

In placing this Machine on the Indian Market, we are fortunate in doing so on behalf of Manufacture. Who make everything in connection with a Bicycle, we are therefore in a position to offer one of the most modern Bicycle at a very low price.

TERMS CASH, TERMS CASH.

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance

BEFORE USE.

EDWARD'S

"HARLENE"

POSITIVELY FORCES

Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers and Mustachios

To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.

1, 2-6, 3-6, and 5-6, per Bottle, from Chemists, Hair dressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.

EDWARDS & Co., 5, New Oxford-street. LONDON, ENGLAND.

AFTER USE.

Wholesale Agents for India—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LIMITED BOMBAY

MIRACLE!!!

DR. W. C. ROY'S

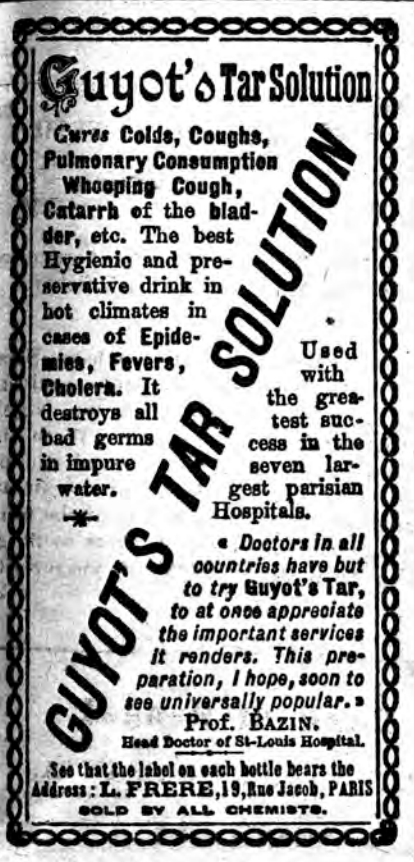
Specific for insanity

NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS

SOLD at No. 25, Prosonno Coomar Tagore's Street, Calcutta. Price, Rs. 5 per phial, Re. 1 in addition for postage and packing.

U. N. BAGCHI, M. A.

135 Manufacturing Chemist


Guyot's Tar Solution
Cures Colds, Coughs, Pulmonary Consumption Whooping Cough, Catarrh of the bladder, etc. The best Hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of Epidemics, Fevers, Cholera. It destroys all bad germs in impure water.
Used with the greatest success in the seven largest parisian Hospitals.
« Doctors in all countries have but to try Guyot's Tar, to at once appreciate the important services it renders. This preparation, I hope, soon to see universally popular. »
Prof. BAZIN.
Head Doctor of St-Louis Hospital.
See that the label on each bottle bears the Address: L. FRERE, 19, Rue Jacob, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.
GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION

ROYAL HOMŒO: PHARMACY

195-1 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

Dr. Bose L. M. S. Homœopath. Largest firm under his strict supervision. Medicines perfectly genuine and rates specially cheap for charitable purposes. Fancy and complete medicine chests for domestic use: containing 150 phials with external Tinctures, a good book on practice, Thermometer &c. Rs. 55. 100 phial-box with all the above requisites Rs. 40 and so on. Price list on application.

RS. 6 WATCH. GUARANTEED TWO YEARS,

Pretty, small, accurate, strong, open-faced, keyless, *short winding*, nickel silvern, Undaunted watch, with hand setting mechanism, secondshand, *enamelled dial, jewelled*, and bold figures for Rs. 6 per V. P. P. with an extra glass, spring, box, and two years' guarantee. Easily repairable. Warranted to stand the roughest use. Others sell at double our rates. Have no appearance of cheapness. Mr. S. Gooniah of Distric Munsuff's Court from Chicacoal says:—"A watch maker valued it at Rs. 25." Mr. B. V. Chetty from Anantapur says:—"Many were deceived thinking that its price was Rs. 25." Mr. Moung H. Myah of Marine Workshop from Mandalay says:—"Has never been repaired during the whole period of three and a Half years."

FASHIONABLE JEWELLERY.

Pretty Canadian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, Tooth picks, Complete shirt buttons, Bracelets, Bangres, Earrings, Eardrops (all pair), Scarf pins, Scarf lings, Necklets, Brooches, Hair sprays, Spectacle frames, Cigar holders, Thimbles and Rins, set with scientific Diamonds, Saphires, Rubies, Emeralds, &c., at Rs. 1-8-0 *per each* V. P. P. Mr. G Smith, Salt Inspector from Sanikutla, says:—"A German valued the diamond ring at Rs. 50 and ruby at Rs. 30., Nickel Silver timepiece for Rs. 4; guaranteed 3 years. WESTERN INDIA TRADING Co., BOMBAY.

BALMER LAWRIE & CO.,

ENGINEERING DEPT.

SOLE AGENTS FOR.

Robey's Engines, Portable, Semi-Portable, Horizontal and mining.
Pullies, Shafting, Plummer, Blocks etc. etc.,
Pumps Mumford's Donkey.
Pulsometers.
Cement Gillingham 400 lb Barrels.
Lubricating Oils.
Corrugated Iron Galrd: Ridging, Guttering, Bolts and nuts Screws and Washers and Lead washers.
Lang's patent steel wire Rope for mining.
Barbed Fencing wire and Galad: Staples.

NOVELTY IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH

AT

P. Haldar & Co's Dental Firm. By Appointment to Major H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

We have recently introduced the exhaust Suction Valve. We are the first and the only natives to introduce the principle in this country. No clasp or spring is required to fasten the Teeth tight. Simply the Valve is put in the centre of the plate which is constructed in the form of a miniature pump controlled entirely by the action of the tongue. Hence easy and comfortable. Address :—Surgical and Mechanical Dentists No. 19, Bowbazar Street Calcutta, 25

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein. Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe ustody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Governmen Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debenture Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches

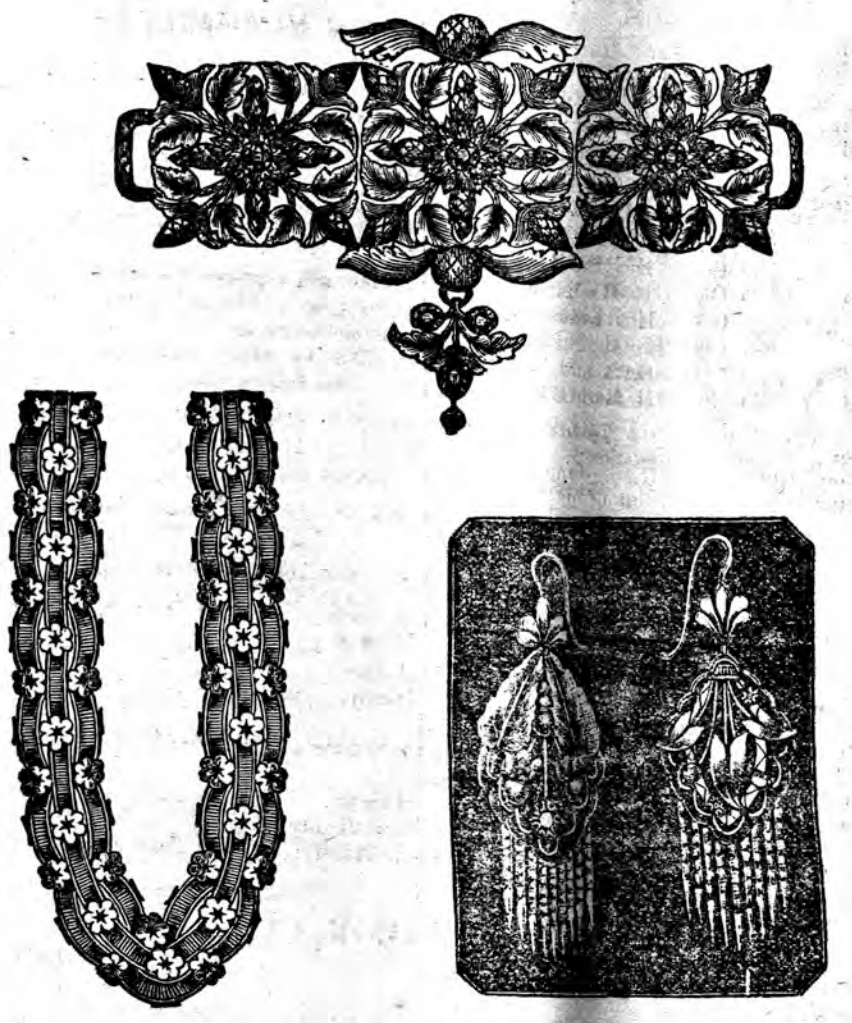
By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK.

S. K. DAS & CO.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS AND WATCHMAKERS.

30-1 *DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.*



New English Edition of the Illustrated Catalogue on application from the Mofussil.

Mofussil orders for every sort of Jewellery, Watch and Clock and Spectacles promptly executed per V. P Post.

Brazilian Pebble Spectacles Rs. 7; Watch, Rs. 10—600, Floral Brooch, Rs. 5. Eardrop, Rs. 10 to 1,000.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

WEAKNESS-ANÆMIA

DR RABUTEAU'S IRON

SYRUP & DRAGEES

This medicament is the most efficacious in cases of **Exhaustion Poorness of Blood** and **fatigues arising from Keeping late hours** and **Excesses** of all **Kinds.**

No Costiveness, no Diarrhœa.

CLIN & Co, PARIS. — *Sold by all Chemists.*

Falières' Phosphatine

this food which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable in the numerous cases in which phosphate of lime is prescribed, particularly in pregnant women, those nursing, in children after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND BY

CHASSAING & Co, 6, Avenue Victoria, PARIS

CHASSAING'S Bi-Digestive WINE

with *Pepsine* and *Diastase*

Insures perfect DIGESTION, most beneficial in cases of INDIGESTION, VOMITING, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CONSUMPTION, GASTRALGIA and DYSPEPSIA

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale: Chassaing & Co, 6, Avenue Victoria, Paris.

C. RINGER & CO.,

HAVE ALWAYS IN HAND

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF

Homœopathic Drugs, Medicines, Medicine Phials Medical sundries, Books &c.

A splendid shipment of which has just been received per SS "City of Venice" from the celebrated Firm of Messrs. Bœrrcke and Tafel of New York, America.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.

10, *Hare Street, Calcutta.*

Catalogue free on application.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

KEATING'S LOZENGES.
KEATING'S LOZENGES.
KEATING'S LOZENGES.
KEATING'S LOZENGES.
KEATING'S LOZENGES.
KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. ASK throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them. One Lozenge gives ease. Sold in small bottles.

UNRIVALLED COUGH REMEDY.
UNRIVALLED COUGH REMEDY.
UNRIVALLED COUGH REMEDY.
UNRIVALLED COUGH REMEDY.
UNRIVALLED COUGH REMEDY.
UNRIVALLED COUGH REMEDY.

"ANY DOCTOR WILL TELL YOU" there is no better Cough Medicine than KEATING'S LOZENGES. One gives relief; If you suffer from cough try them bnt once: they *will* cure, and they *will not* injure your health; they contain only the purest drugs skilfully combined. Sold everywhere in small bottles.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS,

Proprietor—THOMAS KEATING, London,
Export Chemist and Druggist.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.

ASTIGMATISM is due to the want of perfectly corresponding symmetry of curvature in the refracting parts of the eye in certain directions.

Many persons, after failing to obtain glasses to improve their defective vision up to the normal standard, from Jewellers, Chemists, or other mere vendors of spectacles, have resigned themselves to the conviction that further improvement is unattainable.

In the majority of such cases astigmatism would probably be found on proper examination, and the addition of a positive or negative cylinder of the right power, at the required angle would confer a delightful revelation.

Quite recently, simple or combination lenses for correcting this defect, could only be procured from Europe, with a delay of several months, and as successful results necessarily depend upon very exact adjustment, disappointment often followed. We now cut them in our own factory at Bombay.

Patronized by the leading oculists throughout the East.

Calcutta, Bombay Madras,, London.

JOHN BLEES

2, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS
MANUFACTURER.
AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES.

Fresh supplies of Dry Plates of all brands constantly received.

PURE CHEMICALS
NEGATIVE PAPERS CAMERAS
LENSES & STANDS

Photographic materials of every description at lowest cash prices.

Illustrated Catalogue sent post free on receipt of one anna Stamp.

JOHN BLEES
2, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA.

HAMILTON & CO.,

[ESTABLISHED] **CALCUTTA** [1808.]

Jewellers in Ordinary to

H. E. The Viceroy.

and by appointment to the Government of India

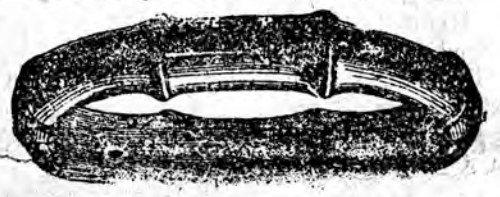
NEW GOLD LINKS

No. 7681,
Bamboo and Cocoanut
Cash Rs. 37.

No. 7678.
Bamboo Links
Cash Rs. 20.

Gold "Tomari" (Thine only) Brooch	Cash Rs.	35
Same Brooch Set Pearls	... Cash Rs.	70
Ditto Set Diamond	... Cash Rs.	180
Ditto In Silver	... Cash Rs.	8

Gold "Tomari" Bangle	... Cash Rs.	75
Ditto Set Pearls	... Cash Rs.	115
Ditto Set Diamonds	... Cash Rs.	276
Same in Sterling Silver	... Cash Rs.	10



Gold Bamboo Bangles in various Widths Rs. 46, 85 110.

Gold & Diamond ornaments as worn by native gentry and nobility made to order in all styles.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

[ESTABLISHED 1834.]

AT THE

FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

A Bonus of 45 Per Cent was declared payable on Participating Policies, six years and upwards in force.

Policies issued on the credit system.

AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

For particulars and copies of new Prospectus

APPLY TO

GISBORN & CO.

Agents & Secretaries,
40, *Strand, Calcutta.*

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the debt due to Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhunga by the Deo Encumbered Estate will shortly be paid off from the proceeds of a loan granted by Government. In order to pay off the latter an auction sale of properties belonging to the Deo Estate including Mokrari and Thica villages will be held on the 29th of July 1891, at 2 P. M., in the Gya Collectorate. Purchasers must pay one fourth of the purchase money on the date of sale; the remainder of the purchase money together with any arrears due from the Thicadars or Mokarridars will be payable after 14 days when the sale will be confirmed by the Commissioner. Purchasers will get credit in their purchase money for any Peshgi due to the Thicadars. For particulars apply to the Manager, Raj Deo. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept any bid which is less than a reserved price fixed beforehand.

G. A. GRIERSON.
Collector of Gya.

BHUAN LAL
Manager, Raj Deo.
The 13th July 1891.

THE
COSSIPORE PRACTICAL INSTITUTION.
OF
HORTE FLORI-AGRICULTURE.

SEEDS! GARDEN SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

	Rs.
Sutton's English Vegetable seeds, 28 sorts, per box	6-4
" " " 20 " "	4-4
" Flower " 22 " "	6-4
" " " 16 " "	4-4
Landreth's American Vegetable, 45 " "	6-4

Rœmer's German Flower seeds @ 4 ans. to 8 ans, per paper.

Seeds are also sold in retail. For further particulars please refer to our Seeds Catalogue, distributed post free on application.

For Fruit and Flower Grafts, and ornamental and Economic Plants, please refer to our Catalogues as under:—

Horticultural Catalogue price annas 2 a copy.
Catalogue of Roses " " 2 "
Fruit Catalogue postage only " 1-6. "

APURVA CHANDRA BANERJI,
Assistant Secretary.
69, GUN FOUNDRY ROAD, *Cossipore, Calcutta.*

SOLOMONS & CO'S.

Steel Spectacles with Crystals	...	Rs. 7-8
Steel Spectacles With Pebbles	...	" 11-8

Gold and Silver Spectacles, Ey-glasses and Eye-preservers in great variety. Price list free.

Patent lever key-winding watches 3/4 plate movement Warranted to stand fair wear and tear for 50 years. Will stand riding and all district work.

Silver open faced	... from Rs.	27 to 32
Silver hunting	... "	26 to 35
Silver hunting Key'ess	... "	42 to 50
Nickle open faced	... "	14 to 20

WATCHES, CLOCKS & CHRONOMETERS repaired, timed and regulated. All kinds of Scientific, Surveying and Nautical Instruments made imported and repaired.

SOLOMONS & Co. 7, Government Place, Calcutta.